regretted that they cannot be exterminated.

as neither life por property is secure from their

punishment upon them.

of organizing a new government put ex-

is the case in Tennessee and Arkansas and Lon-

pray in rather than against a forcible collis-

feel means effectively would be eagerly we

nity in the estimation of the radical

hence, their manifest keepness for the result

This manifestation, while itreveals the dia-

polical spirit which animates the radicals, at-

coursels to the people. The more his coun-

sels are weighed the wiser they will appear

More Treason in Kentucky" are the

telegraph announcement of "camors of a con-

of Kentucky to the Southern Confederacy.

We have had this conspiracy among us for

caritals to "More Treason" unless there is an

anxious desire to place Kentucky ln a false

position? Since the rebellion was first foment-

ed, our State has never stood more squarely or

more devotedly up to the position it first

adopted in support of the Usion, the Consti-

government and alive to the preservation of

Parier freedom for a great man's feast, And sell their country long amile

Some of the radical journals are re-

informal arrangement which he as the In-

spector-General of Kentucky entered into

with General McClellau is the summer of

1861; but they are very coreful to make no

mention of the fact, that, as soon as General

Buckner's account reached General McClel-

lan in the mldst of his victorious campaign

in Western Virginia, General McClellan de

uled the correctness of the account in a tele-

graphic despatch which appeared at once ln

the public journals of the country. The actual

sanction of the President, and General Mc-

Clellan a few weeks later was placed in com-

The republication of General Buckner's ac

count at this time with a view of discrediting

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday

contains an article, entitled "THE SUPPRESSED

VOLCANO IN KENTUCKY," in which the follow

ation invoking resistance to the carolment the blacks, and pledging the support of

Governor Bramlette had prepared a pro-

the whole power of the State.

If the Governor has been reserved in speech as to the ulterior course, Lt. Gov. Jacob has not. The communications of the Army of

not. The communications of the Army the West, being through Kentucky, were the West, being through of its supplies won

be seized. The stoppage of its supplies won!

rebel army would follow, and Kentucky would be united to her southern sisters.

These are the material passages of the

article. We pronounce them false in the

whole length and breadth of their import

direct and indirect. They are niterly and in-

famously false. There is not a living person

cutside of the abolition ranks that will regard

this atrocious calumny with any feeling but

missions if telling their ages were an indis

mand of the aimies of the Union.

lng passages occur:

contempt.

pensable requisite.

arrangement, whatever it was, received the

blishing S. B. Buckner's account of the

cause they would

The McClellan meeting ln New York,

merce says, one of the grandest demonstra-

tions of modern times. The thousands of

men who thronged the Great Hall and the

streets around the building, were moved by

one common feeling of patriotic devotion to

the Union and Constitution, and of admira-

tion and love for THE MAN who has so often

The great hall was packed and jammed

to its ntmost capacity." No arrangements had

been made for outside meetings. No platforms

were erected nor lights prepared. Notwith-

standing this, after the hall and lobbies were

filled to suffocation, thousands crowded the

streets in front of the Institute, standing in

the cold March wind, and heard by moonlight

a series of brilliant speeches from the front bal-

couy, while other thousands came and went,

unable to get near the speakers. Such a

meeting, unwided by party machinery, was

never before seen in New York, or America.

The enthusiasm was immense la all parts of

the vast gathering. The admiration of the peo-

ple for the man whom the soldiers love is aban-

dantly proved by this grand assembly. In

vain have the radical party hnried slan lers,

coined falsehoods, scattered invectives, and

McClellan is anguestionably the most popular

man in America to-day. He holds his firm

place in the hearts of the people, whose affec-

and If the color of Jeff Davis's skin were

WASHINGTON, March 22.

o strike in, his soul would be white. If the

color of his soul were to strike out his skla

tion and gratitude will forever follow him.

conted out the floods of their abuse. General

saved the country from ruin.

WEEKLY JOURNAL. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY RENTICE, HENDERSON. & OSBORNE. JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING en street, between Third and Fourth.

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PAUL R. SHIPMAN.

## AGENTS.

M. Lambdin, Booking. l tlay, Jr., Tompkinmiston, Crab Orchard, J. A. Richart, Guo, S. Savage, Mil J. L. Magee, Thom R. Taylo

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1864.

serve, publishes what is styled a "Call for a Union Convention," to meet in this city on the twenty-fifth of next May, for the professed object of determining whether the person represented in the meeting shall send delegates to Baltimore or Chicago. That is to say, the radicals have called a convention to determine whether they will go with the radicals or with the conservatives. What profound strategy | What impenetrable cunning? The projectors of this device must surely have a very exalted opinion of the sense of Ken-To make the broad farce still broader, if pos

sible, the signers of the call, so far as they are known politically at all, are known to be in oven affiliation with the abolition party of the country. They all agree in repudiang the platform of the Union party of Kentucky. Not one of them stands or professes to stand upon that platform. Not one of them is a member of the Union party of the State; for he who disowns the declared basis of s party disowns the party.

While, however, they all agree in now occupying a position of hostility to the Union party of Kentneky, they do not agree so fully in their antecedents, some of them having been originally abolitionists, some Unionists, and some secessionists. For example, R. K. long spo was engaged some ten or fifteen days in privately beating up a meeting in the county of Graves to Indorse Mr. Lucien Anderson, wrote the .following letter two days after the fall of Sumter: MATFIELD, KY., April 16, 1861.

Additions Democrat, Louisville:

It seems that a war policy has been determined on, and that we are to be precipitated into a civil war, without even due time for a peaceful solution of our present national difficulties.

cause Virginia to secede, and do away with the Border Slave State Convention, rendering useless longer to keep up on ticket.
The Union Democratic party have dis-harged their whole duty to prevent this, the nost directal calamity that over befel a great people. It seems nothing now remains to be done but to prepare to defend our homes and fresides, our wives and children—let us with

remains yet even a hope to restore peace to a

M. M. Benton, again, who supports the cenelated by the victory of the rebels at Bull Run, as has been asserted universally and never denied, that he drove out of the city into the country in order to have room enough to hout good! How many more of the signers not; nor is it important to ascertain.

It is sufficient to know, that, whatever they pey have said or done heretofore, they all unite now in repudiating the Union party of Kentucky and in espousing the abolition perty of the country. The only Union party to the membership of which they have the slightest claim is the one whose national convention they significantly describe as "the Union Convention to be held at Baltimore, June 7th." They use the word Union in the abolition acceptation. They are doubtless Union men in this acceptation of the term, but in no other. And they should be reated accordingly by the Union men of Kentneky. Any pretension on the part of Union Democracy of the State is not only unfounded but insincare. Such a pretension is not worthy of high-minded adversaries. The projectors of the device are nothing more or ess than members of the abolition party, thoroughly resolved to vote the abolition ticket in November, and the device itself is nothing more or less than an abolition snare in which to catch Union men that are supposed to be napping with one eye. We predict the number of this class will be found exremely small. Nay, we think the number might be safely put down at zero.

By way of doing this farcical movement he justice which appears to einde comment, we elsewhere republish the call ontire, with the signatures appended. The argumentative part of the preamble we have confuted in adwance, though it is so firmsy and so opposed to
the most familiar facts of our current history
that it requires no formal confutation. the most familiar facts of our current history that it requires no formal confutation.

Kosenth has issued a proclamation, ich bas been extensively circulated among his Hungarian countrymen, who are in the Austrian army occupying Venetia. We have not seen the entire text, but the telegaph tates that he advises them to desert the service, leave the Austrian flag, and ally themelves under the banner of the King of Italy. This he points out as the way to political freeom, and shows that now is the time to strike when Victor Emannel is preparing to assert his right in the Duchies as integral parts of Italian nationality. He tells them that already a Hungarian Legion is in process of formation in Italy. These spirited appeals of

Kossuth will be timely if the Danish question not settled, but it seems hardly possible that uropean diplomacy will suffer the casus belli much longer to interfere with the settlement of difficulties in the Scandinavian peniusula. Schleswig-Holstein question can be readily accommodated to suit all parties, if the conference proposed by Great Britain should be beld. The London Times says, or rather its Vienna correspondent writes, that Prussia, Austria, France, and Sweden have acceded to the necessity of this conference, and they hold the balance of power, which compel the Germanic Bund and Denmark to adopt whatever policy of settlement may be designated by the great powers, although thus far they have stood aloof from the proposed conference. Should the Danish estion be settled in the London gathering by those who are least directly interested ln it, except that it is the volcanic element which underlies Europe, and therefore canses apprehensiveness of explosion continually, there an be no doubt that the old monarchies will form some new alliance, the result of which will be to retain the territorial integrity of Austria for the present. These alllances are the prope and crntches by which decaying and to the management of the war, the Federal week countries sustain their position; knock | war interests would thereby be promoted, them away and there will be a tumble and a may be a debatable queetion.

break-down somewheres. Louis Naroleon ondents send us heavy manuscripte slone perhaps teels self-confident, and looking o the extension of the tonudary of France in upon which the full quota of postage is not the direction of the Rhine may lay some cun- prepaid. Were it merely necessary for na to ning impediments in the way of settlement, and make good the deficiency, we might not o'it is combtless fair to presume that the King ject, but as the regulations of the postoffi e will open early and with unparalleled vigor. of Italy will not be disposed to advocate any department exact double charges for the colicy which will thwart his earnest desire amount not prepaid, carelessness on the part o bring the lagunes of Venice under the sway of those who write to us involves no inconsidof his royal domination. The resolution of all these European difficulties, however, is envelope contains say five ounces of manunot to be brought about by powder and ball; | script, that would take ten three cent stamps diplomacy in continental conferences has its to prepay, but if it is sent with a single stamp ictories as well as war, and what cannot it will cost us fifty-four cents. A little attenbe conquered at the cannou's mouth may be compromised, when might proposes terms of be a very great accommodation to ns. peace and right has to snecnmb before its inexcrable logic. We do not exactly see the way for Europe to extricate herself from present difficulties, but, with the experience of

ourselves to believe that she can't wriggle

short, to eke it out with the fox's," was ad-

mitted as the golden rule for controlling na

tions. Whether Denmark can be duped with

to be seen. Whether the minor States of Ger-

many will take advantage of the pre-occupa-

tion of Pruseia and Austria to demand some

doubtful. There has been a great deal of talk

in the German principalities-more, indeed,

unite or to depend. We find it, therefore, im-

the future turns of the wheel of chance.

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE'S PROCLAMATION,

plated any other mode of resistance. Gover

the admirable proclamation he then issued:

be obeyed like any other act of the State of

osed to their own ideas of right or dutient only led to great disorder and vio

but is one of the chief causes of the disastro

American liberty. This epirit of disloyalty

there are designs in any quarter to overthe

intes of the State and nation contain am

their duty, abstain from all illegal acts, gen

which can be allowed is an appeal to the

of Kentucky sustain their noble Chief Magis-

The Confederacy will not succomb before the Presidential election this fall. This the Tribune may consider as quite certain.

This distinctly implies, that, after our Pres-

idential election, the Confederacy may suc-

cumb. It clearly implies that the Confederacy

means to wait and see the result of our elec-

tion in order to determine whether to succemb

er not. We do not think there is a possibility

of any result that can make it expedient for

the Confederacy to hold out in its rebellion.

The President seems to be devoting

all, or nearly all his thoughts, to his own re-

election. Whether, If he were to devote them

will subscribe.

civil war which has wasted the blood and tr

tional resistance.

essions toward their unity, is very

CHAMP FERGUSON & GURRILLAS ROUTED-TWENTY-FIVE KILLED-FERGUSON HIMSELF WOUNDED-COL. STOKES' JTH TENNESSEE CAVthe past and the knowledge of the couning of indebted to a citizen of Woodbury, Cannon the present before us, we are nuable to bring county, for full particulars of one of the most gallant exploits which have yet crowned the out of all entanglements. Alexander cut the career of that noble regiment the 5th Ten-Gordian knot with his sword, but that was before diplomacy was made a trade, and before the policy of Richelieu, derived from the Greek Lycander, "that, when the lion's skin fell mediately made preparations to thwart his dethe promise of any paper guarantee, remains captured, as our readers have already been | can and will. fully informed. The pursuit, however, was than there was six years since in Italy-but the former have no leaders upon whom to mand came up with Ferguson between Manchester and McMisnville, who immediately possible to penetrate the future. Germany, fled. ()ur forces, however, lost no time in as-Italy, Galicia, and Hungary are ready for upheaving, but there is hardly force enough to or more, seventeen of the rebels were either produce an eruption. Every body is watching killed or captured. The Union says "the everybody; everybody expects to make a prisoners were immediately taken out and profitable step if somebody else should make shot, in retaliation for their recent murders. a false one; everybody will, if strnck, strike This act of severity was demanded by the back right and left at neighbors, like the Ravdreadful circumstances; it is the only manner els in their pantomimes; but, whether the in which the lives of loyal men can be progeneral peace of Enrope can be preserved in the midst of struggles now for the principles them meet a homicide's doom, and that withof nationality, and now for the preservation

of dynastic authority, must be resolved by On the morning of the 18th, Blackburn's men again overtook the gnerillas on a little stream called Calfkilly river, near where it empties into Caney Fork, and there killed We publish this morning the Proclamation of Governor Bramlette to the people of Kentucky on the subject of the slave draft. It will be seen that either he has modified his views eight of the villains. In the first day's fight Champ Ferguson was wounded in the thigh, but he made his escape; but there is a probasince he remonstrated with the President against the enforcement of the draft, or those bility that he is secreted in a house in the vicinity of the battle-field; and if so, he will views were not truly represented in the state-ment we received. He makes no threats now, be found, and despatched. Our cavalry is yet parsning the fugitives in the direct on of Short Monntain, and it is believed that they will ccutacis cantion, and directs resistance t all be slain. They numbered from sixty to take no other form than that recognized by the constitution, the ballot-box, and the diseighty men, before the first fight. We are happy to say that in the whole affair we lost not a man killed, nor seriously wonnded.

The notorious robber and guerilla Our contemporary graciously adds that it | chief Dick Bowles has at last met with his has 'no objection to the proper use of either mode of resistance." The Governor of Kenseven miles from Gilbertsville, Limestone tucky will doubtless receive this assurance county, Alabama, by Ira O. Tuttle, the young with a proper sense of obligation, though the edge of the feeling may be a little dulled by the consciousness that he has never contemresented himself as willing to engage in any nor Bramlette, however, has not "modified his views since he remonstrated with the represented" by the telegraph, in whatever manner the telegraphic statement may have out of Kentucky. His proclamation is entirestrance to the President as represented by the the minions of the administration was simple and, drawing his watch from his pocket, said: The position of Governor Bramlette in this exigency is the position of Governor Seymour forcement of the draft in the city of New York last Fall. Said Governor Seymour in While I believe it would have been a wise of the conscription act at an early day and by a summary piccasa, yet the failure to do this in no degree justifies any violent opposition to an act of Congress. Until it is set aside by the decision of the judicial tribunals, if must and of blood. His name has long been a terror on the borders of Georgia, Alabama, and Teunessee, and the people rejoice at his death. Tuttie accomplished a good job in bringing

his career of crime to a sudden close. A despatch was received at the headuarters of General Burbridge, in this city, esterday, from Colonel Hanson, commanding at Glasgow, Kentucky, saying that a company of the 37th Kentneky mounted infantry, unlaws, and for the decision of the judiciary, is at der the command of Captain Stone, had reinined from a successful scout beyond the Comberland river. At Celina, in the edge of must be put down. It is inconsistent with social order and social society, destructive to the eafery of persons and property, and subversive of the liberty of the citizen and the Tennessee, the company had a fight with the guerilla band of the notorions Hamilton The Federal troops were victorious, scattering the com of the nation. Those who fear that band in all directions. Six of the gnerillas the rights of citizens, or to ebstract the ac-customed administration of our laws, or to memp any power in violation of constitu-tional restraints, should bear in mind that all sets of violence and all public disorders were killed, and six taken prizoners-among the latter. Hamilton the wily chief of the band. This is indeed joyful news for the name of Hamilton has long been a dread in pave the way for these very usorpations, and that they will be regarded with satisfaction by those, who, for any cause, may wish to destroy either the power or rights of our nation or State. The constitution and statute of the State. the southern part of Kentucky. He has waged a pelty warfare against the peaceful citizens of cur State, and was actuated by but one principle-wholesale plunder. Though all his movements were marked with cantion and celerity, yet not even an enthusiast-who excommitted, either by rulers or citizens, and those who wish to preserve their rights or to punish offences, whether in public or in pri-vate life, should themselves carefully perform cuses the principle to applaud the wild, romantic desh of guerilia warfare can find anything to admire in them. They were all planned for robbery, and the robbery for selfnterest; no cause to plead for the act and palliate the crime. He never boldly met a foe, but always skulked, like a coward, from where lurked even the sign of danger. He only dealt with the powerless and defeaceless, and would not have fought at Ceiina had flight This is Governor Bramlette's position; and afforded him means of escape. He was trapped, se the people of New York sustained Governor Seymonr in this position, so will the people and fight was the only alternative. We are sure the people on our border rejoice that the wily chief has at last been captured and his band dispersed.

trate. It is indeed a position to which on due reflection every sonud and enlightened patriot The District ot Kentucky has been Whatever the disloyal party in power may divided into two military divisions, the Eastdo, let the people of Kentneky keep their po- ern and Western. The Western division in- strike with his beetle of destruction at the sition within the ramparts of the constitution, cludes the city of Louisville, the troops staand, standing there, with uplifted hands clear from every spot of unlawful violence, solemnwest of the road, to be under the command of ly appeal as a last reconrse to the American Brigadier-General Hugh Ewing. The East- rubbish and ruin. people at the ballot-box in November. "An ern division embraces all of the territory of appeal to them will not be unheeded or nnan- the old district, east of the railroad. No comswered," Governor Bramlette declares; and mander has yet been appointed for the diviswe believe the declaration is just. Lettus pre- | ion, but it is presumed, that one of the pare to make the appeal with a unanimity Generals in the field with troops, will receive that shall attest to the country and to the the appointment. General Burbridge retains world that the spirit of Kentucky is as far command of the district, the General officers above the corruptions and intimidations of of the two divisions reporting to him. This abolitionism as above the jeers and dennnciaarrangement will insure more attention to the detences of the State, and, with General Burbridge chief in command, we may A Lowered Tone .- The Richmond Enuirer of the 9th ult., the chief rebel organ, rest assured that no pains will be spared to

> departments In the district. Major-Genral Schofield, commanding the Department of the Ohio, has ordered that all recruits passing through Louisville for his department shall be equipped and furnished with arms in this city, before they are forwarded to his front. Col. Bruce, by direction of General Burbridge, is entrusted with the execution of the order.

effect a systematic working of all the different

The people of the North are tired of the war

The people of the South are tired of the war. Why then have the war? - Erchange. We strongly suspect that it is because one ection, although tired of the war, prefers it to disunion, and the other, although tired of the wer, prefers it to restoration. Havn't we got the philosophy of the thing ?

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1861 the South, the opinion of men of all parties in both sections, that the spring campaign The worst fact in the business is that the rebcls have to a great extent taken the start of

atrecities, and the unfortunate people of that ns in preparations. They have been energetic section have no heart to do anything. The erable item of expense. If a single stamped and quick, while we have been far too slow. season has arrived when it is time to begin They have waited for nothing, while we have putting in the crops, but where there is no security offered and no protection given in the been waiting for a great many things. They pjoyment of their labor, the auspicious and have not faltered at any obstacles in their way, while we have hesitated at the slightest. golden moments go wearily and drearily by, tien, therefore, on the part of our friends will For months past they have been reinforcing and the hearts of the mountain patriots altheir aimies by tens of thousands of conmost die in horeless anxiety waiting and watching for deliverance. There are hunscripts, many, and even most of whom, drilling among the rebel veterans may almost be dreds of strong, hearty, healthy, and loval regarded as veterans themselves, while we young men now in our camps who are idling have been mercly talking of a draft, which, away their time in inaction, whose souls throband yearn to do something for their ALRY .- The Nashville Union of Sunday is if carried out, will scarcely avail to furnish ery effective military strength within the country, but they cannot move on account of next three months, at the end of which our want of cavalry and mounted infantry. Every energy of the authorities should be period the great spring battles will probably exerted to supply these pressing wants, and have been fought and decided. It is true nessee cavalry. It appears that Col. Stokes that Federal volunteering has gone on quite General Sherman shoull be so fully provided learned, as early as the 14th, that Champ briskly in many portions of the country, but ; with horses and equipments that he could Ferguson designed making a raid on the . no doubt the conscription has given the rebels sweep all these cowardly robbers from the face Nashville and Chattanocga Railroad, and im- | a hundred men where volunteering has given of the earth. This must be done before any great advance movement is made. It would ns forty. It has been extremely bad policy to signs. Cdmpanies "A" and "G," eighty mon let ourselves be taken at such disadvantage. be a burning disgrace to push the Union armies further into the rebellion and leave streng, nuder Captains Blackharn and Kane- 'Tis a great mistake for us to rely so blindly the former commanding the battalian-were upon our strength as not to exercise it. Union men in the rear to he treated with di-Immediately despatched in the direction of Strength unused might as well be strength abolical cruelty. A commanding officer also raised whether, under the constitution, the anticipated danger; it did not arrive in unpossessed. Perhaps future energy cannot should protect the helpless citizens whom he time; and on the following day a train was atone for past imbecility, but we hope that it leaves in the rear with as much care as he belevied. erotects his own base of supplies. He should, We would not have our reader suppose therefore, sweep from the country as he adcontinued, and on the 17th, the day after the bowever, that nothing or only a very little vances all those scoundrels who, like the cowattack on the train, Capt. Blackburn's com- has been done within the last year to strengthboys of the revolution, live on indiscriminate on the Federal armies. Our despatches say that, according to data in the War Departsoldiers commit the most revolting deeds of ment, there are two hundred thousand more harherism upon all whose devotion to the

sailing him, and after a skirmish of an hour soldiers, effective ones, in our armies at this Union has made them the object of their time than there were a year ago. This imcortant fact would of course be sufficient to quiet our minds, if the rebel armies had not the details of the brilliant movement of Col. ncreased in a still greater proportion than | Stokes, with his 5th Tennessee cavalry, which ours. The Federal and the rebel forces may has scattered Ferguson's gang, and will, we now be nearly equal in number, with a probable superiority on the part of the rebels, yet secundrel. The success of this cavalry expetected. If men will become murderers, let we should have a far greater force than they, dition confirms, in the most positive manner, because they have incomparably greater fa- | the force of our comments as to the necessity cilities for rapidity of concentration than we of providing more mounted troops. bave. The whole amount of the matter is that , guerillas are always well mounted, and whenwe go into the great and momentous spring ever they are attacked they all back from one campaign with a force much smaller than it ought to be. Nevertheless we go into it, not- in readiness to insure their escape. It is only withstanding some late reverses and disap- when a gang is surprised, or accidentally pointments, with high hopes and expecta- caught out of the reach of assistance, that any tions. And it is well understood everywhere, advantage can be gained. Colonel Stokes that, if we can accomplish as much this spring and throughout the summer and fall and he was enabled on two successive days to as we have accomplished hitherto, or even if overtake the thieves and inflict snmmary we can hold fast our present advantages, the rebellion cannot live to open its eyes upon the dawn of the next New Year's day. The rebel Confederacy, if we continue to pump the breath of life out of it, will very soon be an

exhausted receiver. The question is, where will the regular spring campaign commence? We do not bejust deserts. He was killed a few days ago, ; lieve that either Charleston or Mobile can be coptured soon, and we hardly believe that their capture will at present be attempted. and daring chief of sconts of the Army of the And there appears to be no likelihood of any Cumberland. Tuttle sought Bowles, and rep- speedy movement of Chattanooga. It is true that General Sworman, an officer of scheme of murder and plander which might wonderful energy, has taken the command of be proposed. Bowles was disarmed of suspi- the Army of the Comberland, but wither he cion, and related to Tuttle a short history of nor his superior officer, Lientenant-General President," nor were those views "not trnly his life, in which he boasted of the many acts Grant, is now there, and, while re-enlisted of plunder in which he had engaged, and the veterans, their furloughs having expired, are deliberate marders he had committed. Tottle daily pouring into the army in great numbers been misrepresented by the radicals in and heard him through, and carelessly asked to from their respective homes, other re-enlisted examine the revolver with which Bowles was and furlonghed veterans are daily starting ly consistent with the terms of his remon- idly toying. Without thought of snapicion, the for their homes. Of course all this would not revolver changed hands. Tuttle coolly cocked | be if a speedy battle were expected. No agpreside and informed Dowles who he was, | gressive movement, contemplating a general attack upon the rebels, will be made until all R. K. WILLIAMS. boeh. And the cry is equally as false in re- "You have just one minute and a half to live; our inrlonghed veterans shall be at their posts, spect to Colonel Wolford, whose position is if you wish to mumble a prayer to God, kneel and this can scarcely occur in less than three or tre of the list, and whose current political identical with that of Governor Bramlette. down, and be expeditious, for, by my soul, four weeks. It is not at all supposable, that to grasp the pistol, when Tuttle pulled the tack upon the position of our forces; if it trigger, and the ball penetrated the brain of should do this, it would be awfully punished the guerilla chief. He fell and died without for its temerity. But the rebels, taking ada groan. Tuttle immediately retreated from vantage of fine, dry weather and a settled the place, and safely arrived inside of the soil, may invade or attempt to invade Ken-Federal liucs. Dick-Bowles was one of the tucky, and, in that case, Sherman and his most bloodthirsty cutthroats that this war has forces will be wherever they shall be most produced. He was a desperate character, a reeded. He and they move, whenever necesdaring leader, and expited in scenes of torture | sury, as if they had the wings of eagles. They march as if in seven-league boots. The strongest symptoms of speedy work.

now visible, are on or near the Rappahan-

nock and the Rapid Ann. Undoubtedly Lient. Gen. Grant has gone to take command of the Army of the Potomac, and, while he is in all probability contemplating an advance upon Richmond, Geu. Lee is almost certainly planning another expedition, npon even a greater scale than his first, into Maryland and Peunsylvanis. We may expect some wary though bold manusuring between the two great chieftains and their great armies, but it will not last long. The shock of the opposing forces will soon come, and we have no doubt that there will be a far more decisive issue than there was at either Antietam or Gettysburg. We trust that when the rent hetile cloud shall roll off upon the winds, the glorious old flag will be seen floating, brighter, prouder, and nearer to the heavens, than it has ever floated yet. Results of vast megnitude, results pregnant with good ill for the whole human race, hang suspended upon the events of the next few weeks. In such an an exigency, every true and patriotic heart may well rejoice and be glad that Lieui. Gen. Grant, the favored of God and the beleved of men, has the control rot only of the greatest of the Federal armies, but of all the Federal armies. His comprehensive military brain will heave the whole strength of the nation straight to the quickest possible accomplishment of the great object of the war. The Federal troops, however separated from each other, will work together as corresponding perts of one mighty war-engine. Where division is needed, there will be division; where concentration is needed, there will be concentration. Our illustrious Lieutenant-General appreciates, as fully as any one can, that the true mode, the best mode, if not the only mode, of crushing the rebellion is to crush the great armies that sustain it. He will at once hub of the wheel of the rebellion, knowing, tioned along the Nashville railroad, and all that, when it shall be demolished, the spokes,

tire, and felloes will fly off, a mere mass of The guerillas have been committing a number of outrages in Nelson county, Kentncky. A few days ago a squad passed through the town of Fairfield, captured two Federal soldiers, disarmed them, and allowed them to go free. Mr. Tichenor, the collector of internal revenue in the county, was robbed of a pistol, herse, and gold watch. The citizens of Nelson county should be on the alert, and make preparations to deal summarily with these roving squads of thicking scoundrels. Their acts are recognized by neither Bederal nor Confederate, and they should be met and treated as outlaws and rob-

The Editor of the Rome Sentinel adrises Union Editors to write about the war dispassionately. Suppose he make the experiment himself and let us see how it works. When a doubtful medicine is prescribed from a questionable source, a good rule is, first "try

The Chattanooga Gazette says, from women wenden't like to hold military comthe 22d of February to the 13th instant, 843 refugees have gone North by the cars from Col. Boone's regiment, the 28th Ken-

16 Gen. Sherman's great expedition was, as one of the rebel papers call it, a failtucky, have re-enlisted and will soon be at ure, Federal failures are immeasurably supehome on furlough.

Teracco Revesus. - Hunt's Merchant's Be The country between Chattaneoga and Knoxville is sorely infested with guerilla Magezine for February has in it an article on bands under the leadership of Champ Fergutheaceo, showing its production and consumpt.bacco, showing its production and consumption from its very first introduction into the sen, whose acts of inhumanity would disgrace the record of Little Crow. It is much to be markets of the world. The following table, giving the revenue in Europe from tobacco. will be of especial interest at the present time

127,553 3,400 Papal States ... 1,636,570 Sweden and Norway... Denmark ..... This writer, however, is opposed to the tax-

ation of unmanufactured tobacco, unless with a drawback to the amount of the tax, in case of export. He claims that, as tobacco can be produced almost everywhere, the taxation proposed by Government would destroy th export trade, and be a premium on the production in other countries. The question is any tax interfering with the export trade can A REBEL CIRCULAR .- A private circular was

captured by one of our scouts in the Army of the Comberland a few days ago. It was issued from the headquarters of Gen. Johnston, under, and under the pretext of being rebel commanding the rebel department, and was addressed to the people north of the Coosa River. It notified all persons who claimed allegiance to and protection of the Confederate Government immediately to collect their Since the above was in type, we have had property and remove from their homes to tho south bank of the Coosa River. All of the male population capable of hearing arms, or performing light duty, were ordered to be entrust, end in the capture of that atrocious rolled for the army and the defences of Georgia and Alabama. The women and children were to be provided with means of support by the Confederate authorities; those able to labor were to be furnished work in argenals and factories. A camp was to be established at Cedartown or Bluff for the benefit of the position to another where fresh horses will be young, feeble, and helpless, rations to be issucd to them by the government. Those refusing to comply with the provisions of the circular were to be looked upon and treated as enemies of the Confederate Government. fortunately had comparatively fresh animals, Their property would not be respected, and no security granted for their lives. The order is looked upon as a virtual abandonment of the section of country along the Tennessee River, north of the north boundary of the We think it must be very evident to Coesa River. By referring to the map, the observers of discernment that the applitionreader will see that Rome, Ga, is the onter ists both in and out of Kentucky desire rather ker to the protection of the country south of than deprecate a forcible collision between the authorities of the State and those of the the provisions of the circular, which may be General Government, believing that in such considered as an evidence that they have not event Kentucky would be declared in insnrthe most implicit confidence in the ability of rection, her chosen authorities set aside as the rebel army to protect them and successdisloyal, her slaves proclaimed free, her constitution pronounced void, and the revolution-

fully resist the advance of the Federal legions. ary work of framing a new constitution and BARRACES NEWS .- The amount of business transacted at the Barracks vesterday was clusively in the hands of the radical faction, small. In the morning, seventy-five desertbacked by the military force of the nation, as ers arrived by boat from Cincinnati. On the passage down the river, three of the prisoners isiana. So believing, the radicals in general, attempted to escape by jumping overboard din particular the radical faction of the State, and swimming ashore. They failed in the attempt, and both of them were drowned. Up ion of antu-ity here. They want to get poseession of the political power of the State by any means that political to be effective, whether fair or fonl; and, a fair means are to yesterday evening their names had not been ascertained, or, at least, no official report centaining the information had been received. Forty-nine convalescents were received from clearly ineffective, any opportunity of using Callatin Tennessee, and seventy-five from various points. Engary-nve recruits reported comed. A forcible collision growing out of as hailing from Columbus, Ohio Is Cor Casey Downey, company D, 60th 12 22 the enforcement of the negro carolment law or of any other law would offer such an opand forwarded to the city as a deserter

Colonel David R. Haggard, formerly of the 5th Kentucky cavalry, has been selected tests the wisdom of Governor Bramlette's keen appreciation of peculiar fitness characnonished our worthy Executive in the diswords that herald, in all the radical papers, a to fill since his inaugnration. The Legislature acted wisely in placing the control of spiracy having for its object the annexation we are horoful that Colonel Hargard, by his be taken no. over three years; it was scotcied when Bragg was driven out of the State in 1862, and has energy and personal superintendence, will he not shown many signs of manimation since able to make them pay a revenue to the that time. Why, then, is it that the captions State instead of being a charge upon the to the telegraph despatches point in glowing. traesurv.

inistration should be allowed to prosecute the war in its own way "without let or hindrance." When the administration in carrying out its war policy would run down the constitution, as a ship of the line would run tution, and the Enforcement of the Laws, than | down a cock-boat, the radicals are for letting, at the present time. Kentucky is true to the | and we for hindering.

the Union of our fathers, but there are some following arrangements have been of her sons who lust after the flesh-pots, and made for the enrolment of the negroes in this city and county. Eurobling officers will be stationed as follows, to whom owners of slaves, contrabands, and free blacks will reare willing to sacrifice their own self-respect and to look on complacentlyand see the constitution profaned and the hws violated, be-

| For the Louisville Journal. |

Rev. H. A. Hunter, enrolling officer, will attend at the following times and places, to whom all reports will be made: ond, and Third (formerly Teath, leventh, and First) Wards—At the Engine-ouse on Main street, between Shelby and ampbell streets, on Wednesday, the 234, and Thursdey, the 24th inst.
Fourth (formerly Second) Ward—At the
Engine-house on Jefferson street, between

ston and Jackson streets, on Friday, the (formerly Third) Ward-At F. F mith's drug store, on Jefferson, below Floye treet, on Saturday, the 26th inst.

Sixth (fermerly Fourth) Ward—At Beck's
Hall, on Jefferson street, between First and
Second streets, on Monday, the 28th inst.

Hours for enrolling from 8 to 12 and from 2 to 6 o'clock.

OF LOUISVILLE-WESTREN DISTRICT.
Whitney, Enrolling Officer, will attend at the following times and places, to whom all reports will be made. Seventh (formerly Fifth), Ward-At Wash-gton Engine-House on Jefferson between bird and Fourth streets, on Wedneslay, the General McOlellan is exceedingly scurvy; and Eighth (formerly Sixth) Ward-At Union Engine-House, on Jefferson, between Sixth

and Seventh streets, on Thursday, the 24th on Market street, between ngine-House, on Market street, between eventh and Eighth streets; on Friday, the Tcnth (formerly Eighth) Ward-At Resone Engine-Honse, on Jefferson between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, on Saturday,

Eleventh (formerly Ninth) Ward-At Avery's Plough Factory, corner of Main and Fit-teenth streets, on Monday, the 28th inst., And at the Engine-house in Portland on Tuesday, the 29th inst. Hours for enrolling, from eight to twelve and from two to six o'clock. JEFFERSON COUNTY-EASTERN DISTRICT. H. O. Dryden, enrolling officer.

Gilmars on Thursday, the 24th inst. Harrod's Creek on Friday, the 25th inst. Middletown on Saturday, the 26th inst. Beston, or Long Rnn, on Monday, the 28th isherville on Tuesday, the 29th inst. Jeffersontown on Wednesday, the 30th inst. Hays's Spring on Thursday, the 31st inst. I wo-mile House on Friday, the 1st April. WESTEAN DISTRICT.

Rev. Bristow, enrolling officer.
Spring Garden on Thursday, the 24th inst.
Cross Roads on Priday, the 25th inst.
Wood'son Saturday, the 25th inst.
Lower Ponds on Monday, the 28th inst. Wilkes is that he refused to tell his age. The bardein's on Wednesday, the 30th inst. nkenbaker's on Friday, the let of April. In each precinct the enrolling officer will be t the usual place of voting from nine to five WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

rehel member of Congress, Singleton, to a friend in Canton, Miss., and captured during the recent expedition of Gen. Sherman, gives come insight into the apprehensions of the Confederates. The letter was dated on the 26th of January, and Singleton was undoubtedly well aware of the rebel preparations for the spring campaign, and their ability to resist the preparations which Gen. Grant has been making. He seems to have a pretty good idea, too, of what is the point of danger otherebels, for he acknowledges that the Confederate forces now before Richmond can be flanked by a descent upon North Carolina, and, should it be accomplished, that the rebel army must be captured or scattered to the four winds. He regards it as a "matter of the first moment to guard the rear of the Army of the Potomac. We should not feel at liberty to speculate

forced to capitulate, sharing the fate of miliar conversation, that, if we had written Vicksburg. When our Army of the Potomac advances, it will doubtless be in co-operation with the armies of the Mississippi. Grant the Administration, but nothing more. We will lead the former and Sherman the latter, have never failed to endorse and maintain, and they will have a perfect understanding. Before the army of Lee is pressed back upon his fortifications at Richmond, it will be necessary that Sherman shall have made his way into North Ceroling, and possessed himself of tiv in the cause of the State and country can all the Virginia avenues to the rebel capital. This effected, Lee will be like Macbeth in his castle of Dunslaane-there will be no tarrying there nor flying thence. He will be caged as completely as was Pemberton at Vicksburg, and the same fate will await him. There are many persons, who, without feeling that they are over-sanguine, anticipate, that, by the fourth of July, the stars and stripes will float above the walls of corquered Richmond. When we see more activity in Eastern North Carolina, and hear of an advance of our forces in the direction of Weldon to cut off the rebel retreat to the south, as well as to prevent reinforcements and supplies from reaching Richmond, we shall begin to feel that the end is beginning.

The signs of the times, so far as they bear on affairs in Kentucky, all indicate the existence of an abolition conspiracy against the Commonwealth, the nltimate design of which is to charge her constitution by the revolutionary means resorted to in the States whose people have been in revolt, and one of the intermediate steps of which will be the attempt to carry her electoral vote for the aboli tion candidate by the bavonet in November. It is in the interest of this conspiracy that the abolitionists amongst as represent the Union men of the State as disloyal, and that the Cincinnati Gazette accuses Governor the Coesa. The people are not complying with | Bramlette of treasonable designs. The abolitionists amongst as know that the Union mea of the State are as spotless patriots as the world ever saw; the Cincinnati Gazette knows that Governor Bramlette, the official head of the Union men of the State, is incapable of a treasonable thought. Yet what of this? For this very reason, the work of defamation must be done; for to deal with such men as traitors without first smutching the glorious lustre of their patriotism would be an enterprise too mad for even abolitionlsm to enter npon. Hence, the work of defamation is begun, and is going vigorously forward, as we see. The object is to to blacken the Union men of Kentucky as to pave the way for the interposition of the bayonet to defeat them at the ballotbox in November. With this step taken successfully, the ultimate design of the conspircy against the Commonwealth would be speedily executed. The execution would follow as certainly as midulghe follows sunset.

We call upon the Union men, therefore, to expose it, holding up the sinuderous abolitionists to the midst of us as sucaking enemies of and his radicals, is a gradual and not a the liberties of the people, -enemies who by Governor Bramlette as Chairman of the creep around to smear the liatel and the two Board of Internal Improvement. The same side-posts of every true patriot in the Commonwealth, so that he may be smitten down interizes this appointment which has dis- stead of being passed over when the abolition destroyer makes his deadly round. Let tribution of all the offices he has been required the miserable tools of Northern dismaionism In Kentucky be unmasked, and branded as the real traitors they are. They challenge inquisour public works in the hands of those who | ition into their cwn loyalty by assailing that can give them their andivided attention, and of the Union men of the State. Let the gage

The Legislature of Kentucky at the recent

session enacted a law to punish disloyal prac- or countenanced an Administration that na-

tices, and another to provide a civil remedy for injuries done by disloyal persons, each of which contains this provision: "Provided, That in any prosecution under this act the test of loyalty shall be, whether the defend- white men among their negroes without the ant or defendants have adhered to or supported the constitutions of the United States and of Kentucky, and have complied with and been obedient to the laws enacted in pursuance thereof." This is the standard of loyalty as defined by the Legislature of the Commonwealth. It is an enlightened and just standard. It asserts a grand political truth. Let it be applied without mercy to the abolition conspirators amongst us. Whenever one of these disunionists is found "squat like a toad" at the ear of the people, glorifylng the loyalty of his faction and decrying that of the Union men of the State, let him be but touched with this noble truth, and he will start up "iu his own shape" as suddenly as did his great exemplar from the ear of Eve at the touch of the spear of Ithuriel;

We have stated the peril that besets Kentucky; and we have pointed out what seems to us a proper mode of meeting the peril in its present stage. If it shall be met in this mode with due vigilance and energy, we be-

lieve it will never reach a further stage. We

lnvcke the Union men of Kentucky so to

meet it. Let it be extinguished in its present stage. The radicals in Kentucky are shallow enough to suppose that they can draw into their political fold the gallant soldiers of the State. The supposition is an Insuit to the intelligence as well as to the principles of the soldiers of Kentneky, who, bred in equal hostility to secessionism and abolitionism as equal enemies of the constitution and the twin authors of this rebellion, would fight against the one as cheerfully as against the other, but will never vote for either. The radicals are wasting their tactics. The soldiers of Ken-

tucky intend to vote in November for the

hero and patriot General George B. McClellan.

General Sherman is now in command of the Army of the Comherland at and be yond Chattanooga. The rebels in front of him know as well as we do that they must now expect tronble. Sherman knows not how to be idle. The continued departure of veteran regments from Chattanooga for their homes on urlough indicates that no important movement within the next two or three weeks le expected, but Ceneral S. will use the whole time in vigorous preparation to make the to "die without issue." campaign an overwhelming one when it shall

begin. The 6th Kentncky cavalry has left our city, having recruited over one hundred and ifty men, since its return to the State. Major Will H. Fidler, has command of the regiment Cel. Watkins being in command of a cavalry brigade. The 6th is one of the most gallant regiments in the Kentucky service, and we ope that the men may coon be permitted to again return to their native State, and rean the reward they so richly deserve, for alding in crushing out this unholy rebellion,

The publisher of the Frankfort Commouwealth says that it was in almost every on Thorsday night last, a report of which man's mouth during the late session of the Leg- we publish to-day, was, the Journal of Com-A letter which was written by the islature, whether true or not be doen t assume to know, that we, the Senior Elitor, hal, disposed of our entire interest la the Louisville Journal. We are aware that this thing was in a good many mouths, and we had frequent cocasion, while at Frankfort, to say that it was nutrue. We have the best reason to believe, ay, to know, that it was industriously used in the hope of defeating us as a candidate for the office of Public Printer. Tobacco-quids are not the only things in men's mouths that had better not be. Our name at the head of the Journal as its senior Editor and its senior printer and publisher should have been regarded as proof of the falsity of what is said to have been in almost

every man's month. The publisher states that we are reported to have said to members of the late Legislature, that we did not approve the course of the on the probable success of Gen. Grant's strat-Journal, and were not responsible for its egy, if we knew what he intended to do, but editorials. We couldn't have said that we we may form some idea of his intentions were not responsible for the editorial articles from our knowledge of higstyle of operations. in this paper, for we were and we are. We Richmond may be rendered untenable or may have said or implied in private and facertain articles in the Journal, they would have been more kindly in their tone toward upon every proper occasion, whether public or private, all the measures and principles set forth and advecated in these columns. The publisher says, that, if zeal and indus-

ecomplish it, his paper will make itself

known to every reading, intelligent man in

Cave Crry, March 22.

Major Regney of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry, commanded by Col. Weatherford, of Gen.
Hobson's command, arrived here this evening with the notorious rebel Col. Hamilton, Kentucky. It has been making itself known for several years to every reading, intelligent man in Kentucky. It has made itself known however as an anti-radical paper, as a conservative champion, as a bold and vigorous opand twelve of his men. They will be sent to Louisville. The first despatch received here stated that Capt. Stone of the 37th Kentucky Infantry, captured Hamilton, which is a mispenent of the whole of the peculiar policy of the Lincoln Administration, the very policy, which, to the atter amazement of its namerousold friends, it has all of a sudden deter-Mr. Clark called up the Senate bill and mined to uphold. We are now told, that "the ing the act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents, which was passed. The bird provides that the weight of the cent shall be forty-eight grains, and that it shall be compored of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent zinc of tin. It also provides for the coincourse of the Commonwealth will be fearless and consistent." Then it "will be" what it hasn't recently been. It couldn't have made a quicker change than it has done if the change had been the work of "prestidigitaage of a two cent piece of the same composition." It has turned from conservatism to radicalism, as suddenly as a midnight sky illumined by lightning turns to murky blackness. many nine months men were raised ander the military law of the last Congress, how many were voinnteers and how many were drafted, whether the \$55 bonnty had been paid to the nine months's volunters, and why it was withheld, and whether any bounty had been paid to any drafted men. The publisher says, that, from early manacod, he has been in favor of a system of gradual emancipation la the State of Kentucky, and, that he has never ahandoned his well-known opinions. Well, he has been the most prominent publisher and preprietor, and The House next considered the bill reported by Mr. Davis from the Special Committee to generally, we believe, the sole publisher and coprietor of the Commonwealth from his early by Mr. Davis from the Special Committee to provide a civil government for the States usurped or overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, made a specific favor of giving the rebellions States a republican form of government without slayery. He opposed Provident Lincoln's plan of reconstruction as impracticable. He regarded the emancipation proclamation as not valid, but to be determined as a judicial question. south up to his present rather over-ripe matarity, but, so far as any argument or suggestion in favor of gradual emancipation is concorned, he has, we think, been as mute as tha reepers and croakers of a pond when a light is ought to the water's edge. As a life-long gradual emancipationist, he has certainly ad-The Commercial's Washington special says
Gen. Hancock is summoned before the War
Committee to-day, to testify as to the management of the Army of the Potemac. hered more resolutely to the policy of keeping his own views ont of his own columns than any other Editor we ever heard of. He says that his reasons for this "will readily occur to every intelligent man." We respectfully claim to be "intelligent," but the "rea-

tration? Do they think that the email

tion in Kentneky, contemplated by Lincoln

sudden emancipation? Don't they know that,

if the Washington programme be carried out,

Kentucky will be changed from a slavehold-

ing to a non-slaveholding State, with no more

of the Frankfort outmonwealth, from high

Clay, Jas. T. Morehead, James Harlan, Thos.

F. Marshall, Joseph R. Underwood, &c. But

who on earth can suppose that Clay, or Mora-

head, or Harlan, would ever have supported

dertook to hlot slavery ont of the whole

country by a drop of inkshed, suspended at

will the great writ of freedom, and partitioned

out bundreds of millions of the property of

slightest record to any laws or constitutions?

The publisher asks why he and his Elitor

are charged at this particular juncture with

being abolitionists. We don't know, nnless

it is because at this particular inacture they

are sholitionists. If men who uphold the ad-

mistration in its efforts to obliterate slavery

rom the continent by the scratch of a pen are

net abelitionists, 'tis time the world had a

BARRACKS NEWS .- The receipts and trans-

fers at the barracks yesterday were far from

being large. In the morning eighty-three

convalescents were received from different

oints. Five deserters arrived from Detroit,

five from Indianapolis, and one from Phila-

delphia, John Longfield, of company K. 4th

Kentucky cavalry, was arrested on the street

by the patrols, and not being ahle to produce

papers to account for his absence from his

command, he was sent to prison and will be

forwarded to Nashville as a deserter. During

the day sixty convalescents were sent to

Nashville and thirty-one to Cairo. Sixty

stragglers and recruits for Peunsylvania and

Illinois regiments were forwarded to Nash-

ville on the evening train. Four deserters

were sent to Cairo and twenty-seven to the

rout via Nashville. Two soldters belonging

to the 130th Indiana, were arrested as strag-

glers and sent to their regiment, now quar-

tered at Park Barracks. The I39th Indiana is

one of the new regiments assigned to General

Hovey's brigade. It is waiting, with other

egiments, to be furnished transportation

Some of our contemporaries still con-

inne to characterize the recent movement on

Daltou as a failure and represent it as intended

for a general advance. The fact that our

roops fell back with the greatest possible

leisure to Ringgold, taking three days to

march ten miles, does not look like a rout

or a retreat, but shows that a feint was suc-

United States that want the war to ceuse

just where it is, with no result whatever.

They wish it, like an old bachelor or maid,

Nothing thrives at present in Charles-

ton except grass. If It were not for the bomb-

shells, the citizens could let out their streets

Gen. George W. Bickley claims in his

diary to have been the father of the rebellion.

We hear nothing about its mother. In truth

The rebels show their hostility to the

ederal Government by fighting it, and a

great many of the radicals evince their love

as sheep and cattle pastures.

it never was worth a dam.

for it by cheating it.

new dictionary.

south.

conservatism to deep-down radicalism?

agement of the Army of the Potemac.
Indications now are that Meade will be temporarily relieved of the army, which is to be divided into three divisions, ander Selzwick, Hancock, and Warren. Gen. Grant sons" don't occur to us at all, and we wick, Hancock, and Warren. Gen. Grant will also have two corps, nader Bucaside and should like to hear from him a statement of them. We are a little curious to know Official advices from Arkansus states that why it is that, amid all the very many there is a steady return there of citizens to their allegiance, many prominent rebels being among the number. charges he has made in the editorship of his paper during the last quarter of a ceatnry, among the number.

Gen. Albert Pike has made overtures for an he has never employed a single Elitor that The Post's special says that the charge that wasn't manifestly hostile to his views upon the subject of emancipation. And one thing further—if he and his oran new Editor are, as

the Government has paid transported to be entirely false. to be entirely false.

The Committee on Elections has taken up the Kentucky contested election case. It is based upon alleged military interference.

The Philadelphia Inquirer's New Orleans letter says Gen. Banks took the field on the he says, for "gradual emancipation," why do they hand their paper over, with themselves appended to it, to the support of the adminis-

tons. The force is composed of 13,000 cavelry, with twenty-four light guez, and four pregades, under General Lee, and will aware across the country, thence into Arkansas.
Most of General Grant's staff arrived in
Washington at noon to-day, and all are making prepriations for the general gala at the

graduality than was observable in the change The Secretary of the Treesury has given positive orders prohibiting shipments American coin to Canada. The publisher says that he learned his palitical principles from such men as Henry

NAWAREN, March la The recent raid on Richmond cannot the rebel Gen. Pickett to send several of his regiments from this State. To be ready to commence operations in this direction, these regiments are transfer or the several of the sev its are returning here, evidently with the view of carrying out their original intention. Governor Vance, in one of his recent speeches, stated that Lee depends on North Carolina for the support of his army. He adverted to the importance of keeping the mainead in good condition, on the ground that Lee could not remain in Virginia forty-claim forty

The Wilmington Jonrnal, in speaking of the success of the blockeds-runners in getting into that place, says the statistics for the past year show that on an average only one out of

twenty has been captured.

In rough weather the blockaders are forced to go to see, which, with the exception of cark nights, is the most auspictous till for our skilful pilots, who, with the aid of our perfect system of signal lights, soldom miss than most. perfect system of signal lights, seldom miss
their mark. The report of Governor Vance,
showing the amount of rebel supplies received
through this blockaded port, ducloses a most
startling state of things. Everything the anomy could ask for is received through this
channel in great quantities. An experienced
raws officer has remarked that, owing to the
peculiar situation of the coast, its numerous
channels embracing an area of 30 miles, the
entire nary of the United States could not
make the blockade of Wilmington effective.
W. W. Holden is out in a card announcing
himself as a candidate for Governor of North imself as a candidate for Governor of North

An exploring party started for the Navejoe country, under the guidance of a captain and one ladian woman, who offers them to a place where gold is abundar.

The United States steamer Pauline Carroll, rom New Grieans 15th, arrived with a cargo or sugar and molasses for St. Louis. No sews of general interest. As the steamer leaving the states of the steamer leaving the states of the was leaving Memphis on the 20th, the block of buildings used as a commissary store fell burying beneath the ruins about forty negriand five or six soldiers, who were guardi

en route home on furlough. WASHINGTON, March 22.

The following is a letter of Instruction sent

The following is a letter of instruction sent to-day to all the Collectors of toms and special agents of the Treasury ant:

TREASURY DEP'T, WASHLYSTON,
March 21, 1964.

Siz: The forty-second trade regulations, series of September 1863, is hereby so far modified, that, on and after the first day of April next, the invoice and valuation permit fee on shipments to and from insurrectionary districts, will be three per cent. instead of five, as therein prescribed.

S. P. CHASE.

HERDQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOWAG, 1

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAG. March 2I. Richmond papers of the 15th have been received. The following is all they contain:
Governor Clark has ordered a meeting of essfully made while positions were ascertained, the knowledge of which will be of the very first Importance to Gen. Sherman in his Legislature at Macon, Georgia, on the There are three or four papers in the

PETERSDURG, March 14. Presence, March 14.

Captain Ediuburg and eight men, of the signal corps, boarded and captured, on Friday, night, off Mansemond river, the schoener Julia Baker, of Portland, loaded with valuable stores. The captain and crew sad through the stores were brought off, and the vessel was burned. She was valued at \$10,000. Several vessels and a gunboat were close by, but our men were not interfered with.

Eighty-eight rebel prisoners were brought np on Sunday, and were forwarded to Camp Chase to-night.

Advices from Vickburg of March 1s, report large numbers of fires. Several Government storehouses were set on fire on that day by inceudiaries. The large railroad depot and everel buildings adjoining were burned, consuming a large quantity of Government property. There is no news from the expedition to Sheavener. Maureis, March 20,

JANES GUTHRIE. Chairman. GEORGE D. PRENTICE, R KNOTT, GEO. P. DOERN, HAMILTON POPE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864

Our pleasant rebel correspondent ' in her letter that we published last week speaks very warmly of Gen. Bu-kner. She

the South began, releasing the many officer who surrendered at Fort Somter after th most conrecous attentions. How did th most controus attentions. How did the North return the favor then shown to their efficiers? To our beloved Gen. Backuor the gave a dangeon and threatened his the though a prisoner! I think he did the noblest decident annals of the war can show at For! Done to the respect of a brave people.

It is evident that our young rebel friend has been too much devoted to pleasanter matters to study very carefully the things of which the speaks. When the rebels captured Fort Somter, there was no regular war between the Federal Government and the rebel Confederacy. Up to the time of the attack upon bat fort, there was no semblance of war, and both before and after the capture, the rebel assured their people that there wonldn't and couldn't be war. The rebel engireers were allowed to work three or four weeks, planting their heavy guns whereve they pleased in the neighborhood of Sumter, Mejor Anderson being under instructions not molest their operations. When the handal of men composing the little garrison red, the rebel authorities couldn'

them as prisoners of war withassuming that war existed, and this was the very last thing they could have been induced to assume. With their views and expectations and intentions. mly one course was possible, and that was to let Anderson and his men go free. But does our correspondent suppose that this action, taken by the rebels when they held that there was and would be no war, imposed an obligation upon onr military authorities not to keep Ger. Buckper and the other officers and men captured at Fort Donelson, when the wild tide of actual war was surging in all directions, and after prisoners had been taken and held on beth sides?

Our correspondent thinks that Gen. Buckner did at Donelson the noblest deed the annals of the war can show. We suppose she refers to his not having diagraced himself by running e way the night before the surrender, as Pallow and Floyd did, and leaving the rank and file to take care of themselves. If his not having been a base deserter of his own men, a recreant, a skulker, a sneak, is to be regarded as the noblest thing in the annals of this war, then let levely lips appland Gen. Buckner. correspondent says that Buckner's life was threatened. Certainly not by any Federal authorities, civil or military. It some distressed and half-maddened fathers and prothers of the young men he had basely red into the rebellion exclaimed sometimes i their phrency that they would kill him whenever they could get a chauce, the threat though an empty-one, was not much to be wondered It is alleged that he was thrown iuto on. He was sent to Fort Lafavette. that we have repeatedly visited; and, cilows at Richmond were transferred to such a place of confinement, with such rations and accommodation as Buckner & Co. had, they would dream themselves in

We hav a dungeon, it was because he was discovered lacard recently issued by a white recruiting to be implicated as chief in a conspiracy withofficer of nigger troops at Clarksville. It is a in the Fort. very disensting thing. On the back of it are We think well of Gen. Buckner's military these words: "All slaves were made freemen talents and accomplishments, but he was the by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United evil genius, the fiend, the devil of Kentucky. States, January I, 1863. Come, then, able-He was the fonl corrupter of her young men. bodied colored men, to the nearest United He was to them what Catiline was to the States camp and fight for the Stars and youth of Rome. He managed to be at the Stripes." On the other side is an engraving of head of the State Guard before the commencewhite officer in epanlettes, pointing a need of the war, and at a time when only a word toward the sky with his right hand w knew that war was imminent. The State and grasping with his left the staff of the Gnard was as fine and loyal a body of young American flag, inscribed "freedom to the men as our State could boast. Nineteen-twenlave," a nigger school-house fi'led and surtieths of them or even a larger proportion ab ounded by little niggers, the nigger horred the very thought of disunion. They schoolmaster is reading a newspaper, a big deemed it scarcely less than sacrilege. But their igger in coat and cap of indigo-blue striking wily commander, in due time, conningly distill being from the limbs of male and female ed his "leprous poison' into their ears and dayes, and a nigger regiment rushing after a nearts. Daily we learned that they were rapidader, whose color is designedly undisly going over, for no estensible reason, to the nguishable, under a flag marked "United nuse of the incipient rebellion. We felt that es regiment colored troops." it was our duty to raise the alarm. Buckner The placard bears no name. This is the called in person, first upon our friends, and nly scrap of evidence that the recruiting then upon us, to protest to us that we were facer who got lt np, is not, whilst seeming mistaken in him and in the Guard. He ascourt shame, stone-dead to all sense of it sured us of his and their devoted loyalty to the Elon. Still we continued to sound the Rumors thicken in the Northern States clarm. Then he sent some of his chief offis to the disloyalty of Kentneky, and of coniracies to resist the laws. Like the Secretary of Louis XIII. the radical papers bring for-

cers to us not only to repeat his assurances and protestations, but to add that the Guard were bound, by the oath or obligation, under which they were organized, to maintain the Union, and that they might be more implie itly relied on to do so than any other organization that could possibly be got up. Still our eyes were open, and we went on pealing the alarm. At last he addressed to the Journal a communication under his own name, endeavoring to convince the public that there could be no just or rational enepi on of his loyalty. But we saw the cat-like e of treachery peeping out through every alarm. The Legislature at Frankfort, awaking to the danger, enacted that the State Guard should be reorganized, and that none should belong to it without taking the oath of allegiance to the United States go ernment. Buckner and his coworkers told their men to take this oath without hesitation, assuring them that they could very properly take it twenty times a day, even though laboring all the me with their whole might to subvert and annihilate the government and the After a time, he made shington by the very round-Lowling Green. At the latter lace he spake ont. He told the young men that rebellion was on foot, and, that they must prepare as quick as possible to take part in it. He said to them: "Organize immediately! Learn discipline! Drill! Drill every night If you have not arms, drill with canes or cornstalks! But there's no time to lose!" Thu he preached on his way to the capital, but, baving arrived there, he suddenly relapsed into his old hypocrisy. To the civil and military authorities at Washington he made a show of the most ardent loyalty. He completely humbugged General Scott, who, after ir Interviews, effered to wager any amount

young men of the State Gnard, whose souls be bad defiled, were among the first to rush to his rallying call. Such is the traitor, hypocrite, faisifier, spy. inciter to perjury, whom rebel men and romen are ready to bow down to in half-

that Buckner would take a Federal com-

mission. The perfidious being got him-

self taken through all the surround-

ing fortifications, examining, as a spy,

their plane, their weakness, and their

strength, and carefully storing away his ill-

gotten knowledge for subsequent use. Junal-

ly, after learning all be could, he left Wash-

ngton, came to Kentucky, went at once

South, and issued proclamation after procla-

mation, rallying his kindred spirits to the

standard of rebellion and war. And the

By Governor Bramere was authoriz . the Legislature at its lite e clion to raise ve thousand troops for the defence of i e 'ate, and the ways and means were provided to Memphis and from M. mails to Cartten oo obtain the requisite money. We know that .ch proceedings will involve heavy expenses. ut we have been in hopes that the General oversment would ultimately assume the spo wijitr. We are called upon to give on 1...onal anothe to the Federal army, and the ess of some of the States specringly refer to | movement of the war. It is written in Gen. enticky as being behind hand in her profers of volunteers, but it is almost impossi or us to spare a man in some parts of the ate without leaving such localities open to be ravages and rapine of guerillas. General der No. 2 from Adjutant-General John Boyle appears in another column; it calls for the twelve-months' men to re-onlist for three years or during the war, in their presot organizations, if the organizations are accerved entire, or to select any of the old regiments in the field, and they are comised bounties as in the case of other reuits and veterans, and the inducement of a wenty-days for lough. We trust the call will gallantly responded to. We have up doubt at wenty thousand men could be culisted efore the first day of May, if assnrance could e given that they would be permitted to card their own counties, or if they were rtain that the Government would take easures fully to protect our State. In the 'reme western portion of Kentucky during e past winter there has been a horrid state affairs, and we see no present hopes of mitation. The few loyal residents have been ripped of everything; many excellent citire bave despairingly left the State, and the eneg men who bave volunteered for the nion, are taken to Paducah, Columbus, or her points, while others have escaped to ose points to avoid the rebel conscription. nt are anxious to be organized for the exter-

arents from their homes.

very indignity at the hands of those who

endlaries; the scoundrels give protection to

selrown sympathizing kln, but the Federal

very waveide bush bristled with the deadly

erpous of the bush-whacker. Let a regi-

ent be sent to every county seat in the re-

on we have indicated and remain there un-

il the loyal inhabitants can be armed, equip-

d, and organized for self-protection. This

the only way to root out the guerillas. If

War Department refuse to act in the mat-

er let Governor Bramlette take immediate

carry it out, and he will receive

he gratitude of those who are now outcasts

and fugitives from their once happy homes.

As however, the exigencies of the service re-

quire it, the people of Kentucky will again

come forward as they have done before.

We are confident that none of our fellow-

but we trust he will use every possible en-

deavor to secure an assurance of home defence.

self by any resort to rebellion.

np and fatten npon the meal.

feasting or feteing.

urse to it.

retels or radicals.

The telegraph never clicked a mor

mportant announcement than that Lienten

ant-General Grant refused to stay in Wash-

ington to attend a presidential dinner. I

was an empty compliment to invite him, for

he travels with his rations and waits not for

lt is generally thought that our poor

here's no doubt that each man of them gets a

nany of the rebels feared that he would die,

The radical and rebel Editors ought t

Let our doctors, in vaccinating people

ite every minute of the day.

and quite as many that he wouldn't.

them draws a tremendously long bow.

Mrs. Kennedy.

ivers will an " - forget their duty as we

sitate when the Governor calls upon them,

about three P.M. The day was bright and clear, and the amhitheatre of Chattanooga lay in beauty at ur feet. I had watched for the attack of General Thomas early in the day. Column after column of the enemy were streaming toward me; gun after gun poured its concentric shot on us, from every hill and spur that gave a view of any part of the ground held by sination of the thieves who are driving their us. An occasional shot from Fort Wood and echard Knob, and some musketry fire and artillery about Lookout Mountain, was all ls it not possible for our Governor to obtain om Washington the authority permanently that I could detect on our side; but about 3 P. M. I noticed the whole line of musketry use some of the Kentucky troops for State rotection? Were the people certain fire in front of Orchard Knob, extending that they would not be taken further and further right and left, and on. way from their State, until the very last We could only hear a faint echo of sound, but acrilla was expelled from it, they would enough was seen to satisfy me that General nlist by thousands, and, when Kentneky was Thomas was moving in the centre. I knew deemed, they would willingly march to euonr attack had drawn wast masses of the eneranchise Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. my to cur flank, and filt sure of the result. int a repugnance is felt at going away, as the | Some guus, which had been firing at us all brave men of Southern and Eastern Kentucky day, were silenced, or were turned in a differhave done, to protect distant localities while ent direction. The advancing line of mistheir own homes are left completely naproketry fire, from Orchard Knob, disappeared tected. We cannot expect zeal in enlistments to us bebind a spur of the bill, and could no nder such circumstances and it seems to us longer be seen. It was not nutil night closed that the administration cannot appreciate the that I knew that the troops in Chattanoocculiar situation of Kentucky when it asks ga had swept across Mission Ridge, and had Our State has been cursed by gnerillas

GEN. SEE WAN , () IAT ARP TA-3CE.

Sherman's official in ort of the come at of

the 15th army corps last all, from Vi hiburg

ga, its participation in the hattle of Charte-

Knoxville, will be immediately given to the

public. The Washington correspondent of

markable account of the most report in

terman's original, independent style. It

Iallock, he was instructed to repair the

lemphis and Charleston railroad, and draw

his supplies over it as be moved from the

west to the east. This difficult undertaking

greatly delayed bis movements, and was

abandoned on the 231 of October by order of

Seneral Grant. Of the alleged check of the

5th army corps in the battle of Chattanooga,

General Sherman says: "The movement seen

from ('battanooga, five miles off, gave rise to

the report, which even General Meigs has re-

ocated, that we were repulsed on the left.

Not so. The real attacking columns of Gen.

Corse, Col. Loomis, and Gen. Smith were not

epulsed: they engaged in a close struggle all

lay, persistently, stubbornly, and willingly.

When the 2d Reserve Brigade of Gen. John

E. Smith fell back as described, the cacmy

made a show of pursuit, but was caught in

lark by the well-directed fire of our brigade

on the wooded crest, and hastily sought his

over behind the hill. Thus matters stood

scloses the fact that, by order of General

broken the enemy's centre. ntil some portions of it are exhausted and In summing up what the 15th corps did durwill be unable to raise crops for the coming ing the period of incessant activity from the season; for the Union men are exposed to 22d of September to the middle of December, General Sherman says: "It will thus appear ined the rebel army at the beginning of the that we have been constantly in motion since var but have returned with impunity and our departure from the Big Black, and until e now playing the parls of robbers and inthe present moment I have been unable to receive from subordinate commanders the usual full detailed reports of events, and have overnment does not afford protection to those therefore been compelled to make up this rewhose every impulse is for the Union and who port from my own personal memory; but as eve stood up for the government when the soon as possible subordinate reports will be orderons halter was around their necks and eccived and dnly forwarded.

"In reviewing the past, I must do justice to my command, for the patience, cheerfulness, and courage which officers and men displayed throughout in battle, on the march and in camp. For long periods, without regular rations or supplies of any kind, they have marched through mud and over rocks and mountains barefoot, without a murmur, without a moment's rest; and, a'ter a march of over four handred miles, without stop for three successive nights, we crossed the Teanessee, tought our part of the battle of Chattanonge, pursued the enemy out of town, and then turned and marched more than one hundred miles, and compelled Longstreet to raise the siege of Knoxville, which gave so much anxicty to the country. It is hard to realize the importance of these events, without realizing the memory of the general fashing which pervaded all minds at Chattanooga prior to my arrival: I can not speak of the 15th Army onger its commander. I assert there is no better body of soldiers in America than it, or whe have done more or better service. 1 wish all to feel a just pride in its real honors.' General Sherman pays a very bigh compliment to General W. F. Smith for his ability

in the conduct of the engineering operations around Chattanooga. A MURDEROUS SCHEME FRUSTRATED .- Mr Robert H. Phillips, in a letter from Nashville, gives us an account of a frustrated robbery and probable murder on the steamer Mercury, on her recent trip from Louisville to that city At Smithland the boat took on two individnals who gave their names as Wa'son and Fletcher, and claimed to be secret detectives of Nashville, having in charge a soldier named C. H. Manigomery, arrested for desertion. There was also on board the boat a young man named George Wilkes, a Government aid from the Louisville Custombonse, 1t. was observed by all that the soldier Mont-Wilker, but was so closely watched by the deectives that for some time be was unable to abled to state that the detectives had made \$4,000 with him and slept in room No. 9. They gave him a heavy slung-shot, and told bim if the man waked, to bit him in the head and escape to the shore; they would pursue but they are all of a piece with the insue him, and when in the woods they could all wish expressed nearly three years ago, that share the plunder, while they would not Centucky could be kicked out of the Union report him at Nashville. This was arorder to make an issue with slavery. Deranged to take place when the boat lay plte of malice and misrepresentation, on up for the night at Bell's Mill, twen-State holds its allegiance loyally, and, if she ty miles below Nashville. After a conis wronged, she will seek redress through the sultation between Mr. Wilkes and Capt. Meleaccful modes prescribed by the fundamental len, it was arranged that the former should law of the land, and will never demean herstay up all night and watch the actions of the tectives. Between one and two o'clock hese worthies got np, took seats by the stove, The Clarksville (Tenn.) Gazette says and asked all sorts of questions as to how Le military authorities there gave notice to ong the Captain was going to sleep an I when Le occupants of the following-named houses the mate's watch commenced. Upon being o vecate the same, preparatory to their being old that the Captain had given orders to allow enfiscated as the property of alien enemies o one to leave the boat that night and that and appropriated to military occupancy: Reslence of James E. Bailey, Franklin street, the stage plank had been taken in, they appeared much disappointed and retired to their coupied by Mrs. Howard; residence of Geo eds. The next morning the soldier stated B. Fleece, Franklin street, occupied by Mrs. King; residence of D. N. Kennedy, corner of that they had agreed to wait till they arrived it Nashville, where they would persuade Madison and Second screets, occupied by cir intended victim to go to the theatre and lead him by some lonely place where the Forney's Press expresses a fear the Upon reaching oldier could lie in wait. bere is danger of a fatel severing of the Re-Sashville, Capt. Mellen, Mr. Wilkes, and Pilot ublican party. Well, it is said of a certain White went to the Provost Marshal, and, upon voracious little reptile, that, if you cut him heir statement of facts, the detectives were in two in the middle, the part that has the rought up for examination before him, and teeth will turn round and eat the other hall

ubacquently beld over for trial. BARRACES NEWS .- Not much business was ransacted at the Barracks yesterday. only men received were one hundred and fifty convalescents from various points. Jereniah Rudyard and Henry Holmes, 13th Indiana cavalry, were arrested in Jeffersonville, charming with desertion. They were transerred to this side of the river and confined in The Chicago Tribune says that there the Military Prison. During the day sevenwas a time when we praised Andrew Johnty-five convalescents were sent to Nashville, son. If we praise a functionary when he is a and twenty-five to Cairo. Forty deserters blessing to the country, that's no reason why were forwarded to Nashville, three to Washwe abould praise him when he becomes a ngton, and one to Baltimore. Siace the Barracks has been repaired, and new bunks onstructed throughout, the building presents a neat and comfortable appearance. ellows in Libby Prison are starved. But

The notorious guerilla Hamilton, on his way to this city last evening, under charge During Jeff Davis's late illness a good of Capt. Baker, of the 35.h Kentucky regiment, remarked to persons on the train that with him to take the oath of allegiance. We wonder whether he will advize them to be able to make great fiddlers. Every one of keep it?

lis war, thank Gol. We have not necomplished one-balf of what we should have done, be careful not to use pus from the pustules of

thank the Administration.

TLIDAY, MARCH 25, 1 34

The jublic situation with respect to

tties may be very briefly stated. There are, as we beg to repeat, uocga, and su'ra quen' ma c'h to the relief of | but two great parties in the country; namely, the conservative party, and the had immediate errancipation by conale verment and the prosecuithe war until the accomplishment of this ud is secured. The basis of the conservaive party is the constitution, and the prosetion of the war until the supremacy of the nstitution is acknowledged. The latter is constitutional party. The former is a revotiouary party. The conservative party would maintain the government es our fahers made it. The radical party would subrt the government and construct a new one he respective bases of the two great parties

> In each of these great parties there are faconite, that, while acquiescing in the final terminations of the party and co-operating the work of executing such determinations, see tit to keep up meanwhile a clamor for heir reculiar notions. Thus, for example, the radical party embraces an amalgamation action, as the conservative party embraces a eace faction, though with this difference in he cases, that, whereas the doctrine of the peace faction is essentially at war with the basis of the conservative party, and can never in any event receive the sanction of the conervatives of the country, the doctrine of the amalgamation taction is a logical consequence of the basis of the radical party. and, if in November the radicals should nfortunately renew their ascendancy in the government, would probably become the accepted doctrine of the party. There is certainly a far greater probability that the radical party will adopt the doctrine of the amalgamaticnists than there is that the couservative party will adopt the doctrine of the peace factionists. There is indeed no probability whatever of this last result. There is no possibility of it. We bold it to be a political and moral impossibility. Undoubtedly come of the delegations to the

conservative national convention will include cace factionists, but they will be lost in the onvention, and will yield to the overpowerng voice of the majority. The Onio delegation, if we may judge from the telegraphic espatches, is divided on this point, but the delegation of the great State of New York, with Governor Seymonr at its head, is a unit n favor of the conservative basis, as will be he delegations of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and Maine and Massachusetts and Kentucky, with the delegations of the principal States of the Northwest. The dectrine of the peace faction will not be heard of in the Chicago Convention. The pestilent heresy will fare quite as baily at the hands of the conservatives at Chicago is it has fured at the hands of the conservaves in Congress, by whom it has been solmaly repudiated with scarcely a dissenting oice, as we have repeatedly shown in our clumns. In short, the conservative party of the conntry is poised firmly on the basis we have mentioned. There is no hostile power within or without the party great enough to aove it from this basis. On the other hand, the radical party, as we have said, rests roadly on the basis of revolutionary aboli-

This is briefly the public siluation with resect to parties. It is in the face of this sitnaion that the radicals here and elsewhere ttempt to stigmatize the conservative party the country as a peace party. The attempt not merely barefaced but dishonest. It is make carnest calls upon their own people to made simply for the purpose of diverting the raise their contingents and stop their senseless public attention from the acknowledged hasis f the radical party, at which no right-minded striot can look without spurning it with inlighation and discust. But the public attention in a juncture so unspeakably grave is ot to be diverted by any such miserable art. ice as this. The radical party must stand or fall on its own bottom. ruinous and lasth. h cannot be argued down, will not fown. It can and will assert itself

KENTUCKY's OHOTA .- The telegraph brings ns a statement exhibiting the quotas of the several States under the call for 200 000 nen, with all the credits deducted and the de ficiencies added, excepting the enlistments of

1	more more and and a most such as	do cmirremonen or
i	veteran volunteers up to Mar	ch 1, 1864. The
l	balances due are thus reporte	ed:
The State of the S	Maine	ersey

Take the balance of 15,472 due by Kentucky, and it is about 1,700 for each one of her nine representatives in Congress. This ratio will give Massachusetts, West Virginia Minnesota, Kansas, New York, New Jersey. Ohio, Maryland, Wisconsin, lowa, and other States a worse "showing" than she presents, and it ought to silence the shameful charges which have been made against her of being dilatory gomery was anxions to communicate with in enswering the draft. We believe when the enlisted veterans obtained this month are deducted from the quota of our Stato that the ecomplish his wish, but finally he was on- proportionate "showing" of Kentucky will be still better than it now is. Nor is this all, overtures to him to rob a passenger who had for a subsequent despatch informs as that the amounts charged to New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are for the 200,000 call and do not include the de iciencies under the former calls, which wil add materially to their bad "showing." We do not refer to this subject for the same of aultfinding, as we feel confident that nearly all the States have performed their whole do ty to the extent of their ability. But the radcal papers have shown a malignant determination to micropresent our State, or else they Phi'adelphia Bulletin said last week, "it is a well-known fact that Kentucky is 20,000 behindhand," and the New York Tribune has

ites, there will be no conscription of the blacks. But—and here is the pinca—she doe not fill her quota, either with slaveholder poor whites—and so is on the verge of a heavy draft. And her conservative Union-ists of the McClellen type are making a row about the enrolment of slaves instead of filing up their quota of whites. Hence, you see, the new trouble.

What are the facts? Kentucky with

white male population of 474,183 in 1930, but

the expatriation of rebel sympathizers since. has an entire deficiency of 15,000 to be filled. while New York, with a population of 1,918,-279 at the same time, which has been coustantly increasing, bad a balance against her of 59,000 up to the first of March, to which is to be added whatever deficiency may have existed under previous calls. Pennsylvania also exhibits a balance against her of 14,000, while her former deficiency-if there is any, which we do not think is the case-must be added. We say we do not think there is, for she has had a force of her State militia in the field to repel raids, variously estimated at from 50,600 to 100,000 mcn, and she has a large reserve, some of which, we presume, are credited to her, as we know the State has always been ready and willing to answer the call of the country. Our object is to defend Kentucky from illiberal and urjust attacks, and not to impute dereliction of du'y to any other State. But when it is shown from the record, that New York has not been as prompt in furnishing her quota as our State has been; "hence you see," we feel impelled to let the fact be known. And when, too, the he intended to advise the ten men captured | Tribune assails Kentucky, we cannot fail to remember that last fall the Empire State was on the verge of a heavy draft" and then i did not merely "make a row about the enrolment" but actually bad a riot continuing several days with a terrible loss of life and wanten destruction of property in its principal city, for the avowed purpose of resisting the

curolment, instead of filling up their "quo-

ta of whites.'

a the companions of war, and the terrible struggle which bas been desolating our fair But there are some other facts in reference land for nearly three years has given birth to to the position of Kentucky on this subject, which merit consideration. Many of the Northern States, which have been laggard every battlefield thrilling adventures are in filling their contingents, have prohibited adical party. The basis of the radical party | the curclment of any recruits within their enacted, and we have the real romance of aring, dash, and death, and, lastly, the roorders unless they are credited to account o heir respective quotes, no matter where they mance of gentle love. We have hal placed ir our possession an incident of the latter may be taken into the service. This they nature, that will bear repeating to the world. have an unquestioned right to do, but the same privilege has not been concelled in Kening hottest, a young Lieutenant, who was tucky, where Federal officers have been sent ravely leading his men in the front line, fell to recruit our negroes, free and slave, and abin the mement of making a victorious charge. duct them from our State, and carry them off verely wounded, he was borne bleeding to be credited to and swell the quotas of other om the field. He was taken to a private States. Indiana and Illineis we point to with pride for the soble exertions they have made ise, a short distance in the rear of the bat--ground. The army surgeons were all emin raising troops, but all the negroes who have ecoiding to the radical vagaries. Such are been inn off from this State, and all who have ged in caring for the wounded, sheltered by the hospital tents. Our young Lieutenant escaped from other States, and been taken inwas left without a physician. to military service there, have been credited lady, who was on a visit to some friends in upon their contingents. We know many citvicinity of Gettysburg, noticed his conseus of our State, who have visited the condition, and kindly bandaged his wounds, and traband camps in these States, and seen there watched by his side until surgical assistance negroes, who belong here, serving in the uld be rendered. The injuries of the Lieu-Federal ranks. There are open agencies acress the Ohio river to receive them, and was despaired of. He was unable to be reour State is placarded with illuminated handmoved from the house. The young lady kindbills to induce the blacks to "come to the ly volunteered to be his narse. For weeks negrest United States camp and fight for the Stars and Stripes." If this appeal is successful they will all be credited flutterings of life. The sufferer grew hetter; to other States, and besides this it should and, during the days of convalescence, the fair not be forgotten that this policy was put nurse and her patient learned to speak of n practice long before any call was made love. Before the young laiy left for her npon Kentucky for her acgro population to serve as soldiers. The manifest injustice of plighted. Menths rolled by, and the Lieutenthis need not be elaborated, but it cannot be ant's wounds were healed. He could not forepaired. We might as well go to the gulf to get his fair nurse, and, taking the train for scrate the water drois which have given isville, he again stood in the presence of volume to it from the springs of Kentucky as his betbrothed. Last evening, at 7 o'clock, to hunt through the various regiments to find the remance was furnished with a sequel by ne "contrabands" who belong to our State. the happy pair being nuited in wedlock. The But, while our State is being exhausted guests that witnessed the gallant officer and et us not bear any more of this senseless happy bridegroom lead the blushing Miss clamor and pitiful objurgation. Kentucky has fought this rebellion on the very threshtreasure was secured in the bride, and war

old of her homes; she has been imperilled night and day, but his never quailed; the re imminent the danger, the more steadfast has been her loyalty and her trust. Our city of Louisville has had rebel pickets nearer its centre than Laurel Hill would be to Philadelphia State-house, or the site of the old Crystal Palace to New York City Hall we have therefore felt the rebellion, and our very cemeteries have been marked by the path of fortifications. Whole districts of the State have been depopulated, and others have never been protected by the Government from the maranding gnerillas; we have not the porulation, the resources, or the able-bodied acn we had in 1860. But New York hasseen none of the wrinkles of grim-vlsaged war; sho has grown tich by farnishing supplies, on the sale of her commercial marine, and from the influx of population; yet the Tribune was erribly scared when it feared that Lee would water his horse in the Delaware, and perhaps the next day from the stream which first gladdened the eyes of Hendrich Hudson some two undred and fifty years ago, or threaten old otham with siege artillery from Bergea Heights. Philadelphia, too, has been made quainted with the fact that distance lends schantment to the view of war; that conracts are preferable to canuou, and loyal agues in palatial houses to wearisome leagues of march in sun and storm; she has felt that

Gettysburg ves But much too near the chade nd it is now time for the proud metropolitaa cities of the Empire and Keystone States to clamor concerning Kentucky, of which they know nothing apparently except that her constitution recognizes slavery, and that her true representatives in Congress are using their bretendeavors to prevent the private property of their constituents from being taken for the

public use without just compensation. The Frankfort Commonwealth hopes that Dr. R. J. Breckirridge will "survive" what it calls onr "attack" upon him. We hope so too. The Regerend bellig no doubt done a great deal of good, and we more. We can't admit however that the cuisville Journal has attacked bim. No. he of the Commonwealth until within the last few weeks. No man, wbether preacher or him, though a great many may be too low. We bad rather strire upward than into a hole in the ground. And we guess that the eminen: Danville theologian and politician would uite as lief be rebaked by us as defended by the Frankfort Conmonwealth and the "Kenncky contributor to the Cincinnati Gazatte. presume that he would rather be gently

bitten than badly flavered. We have not, as the Commonwealth barges, abot "envenomed shafes" at Dr. cckinnidge. Our shatts, before being anot t the distinguished Divine, were dipped in a cultice, a real emollient. We wouldn't have t them off at him for the world if the Frankrt Editor had previously had their barbs in s mouth. We siways fight fair. And we ake back no wordof praise that we ever gave the Rev. Doctor's productions. What we aised deserved praise. What his fature efits may descrive depends on himself. elieve that a promise is held out in the Scripres that he who saves a soul shall hide a inlititude of sins. We have no reason to hink that Dr. B. vill ever have a multitude bim by all means save as many sculs as posgible.

Indiana and Osio Quotas-It has been ascertained at Columbus that enough veterans ave already been credited to Ohio to reduce the deficiency under all calls to 21,000, and those yet to be credited will put the State out of the woods on the 500,000 call; so the State ound out the "cause of all the tremble" when has only now to raise 20,595 men, the quota on the last call. From Indiana we learn that the Provost Marshal notified Gov. Morton ten nrplus of 7,830 over all calls up to January ist, not including re-enlisted veterans. When they come to be credited, Indiana will baye a surplus of not less than 10,000 over all calls now made.

The Cincinnati Gazette has an apoliion correspondent whom it calls its"Kentucky Contributor." He generally devotes himself much depleted by the departure of rebels and | to the Louisville Journal. We suppose we can stand his lond doses of "bark." He is a very small concern. He is lnappreciably small, that, at the final reckoning, when the righteous and the wicked shall be snmmoned to the great bar, the former to go to the right hand and the latter to the left, he will remain standing in the centre, unsecn by Omnisciano to all eternity.

A letter-writer from Chattanooga to adical paper says that the officers and soldiers f the Federal army were very angry at our dlure to denounce Col, Wolford for his Lexngton speech. We have too bigh an opinion f the mass of the officers and soldiers to believe this story about their indignation. If however any indignant officers wish to dim or celipse the glory of Kentucky's favorite fighter, let them outfight him.

The Fairchild, one of the Mississippi Marine Brigade transports, will arrive at the city wharf to-day, with the 23d and 52d Indiana re-culisted volunteers on board. The regiments have been serving with the Army of Tennessee, and are en route for home.

The 2d Kentucky cavalry regiment, as re-enlisted, and the men are on their way home, having been granted a thirty days' brlongb. Lleut.-Col. Watts is in command of the regiment.

Jeff Davis's signature, put to any doc ment, is the sign of a traitor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864

The New York papers are nearly all giving Gen. Grant a great deal of gratuitons many wild, romantic incidents. Beneath the advice as to his conduct of the Army of the viating success of Gen. Grant has been that his theatre of action was so far removed from Washington that he could not has any prompter's bell or manager's deractions. If onr New York contemporaries really wish When the bloody baltle of Gettysburg was that the Union cause shall be successful under the leadership of the Liententant-General, they will abstain from all queless criticism, commendation, or counsel in advance, but prepare themselves to speak of his actions in a spirit of fairness and candor. Let them take care not to condemn whenever a canard flits across their path of vision or a sensation report from some correspondent startles them from their propriety, The policy of Gen. Grant is never developed until his schemes are accomplished. His reticence is proverbial among those who know him best, and the writers from the front who profess to know the most will naually be found the most ignorant of his real designs. tenant were found to be so great that his life | We hope Gon. Grant will make the order universal which has proved of such benefit in the Army of the Camberland, and compel every army correspondent to sign his fall she bent over his form, southed his name to his letters. This will soon separate fevered brow, and watched the faint the chaff from the wheat, and indicate to newspaper proprietors who are their really reliable correspondents, and who are the mischievous gossippers. In the Southwest, we have hardly known the jeulous have been so extensively usel in the Virginia campaigns, to pull down merit and ex alt mediscrity, and, in the few isolated cases where ett should have taken upon himself the exsuch things have occurred, they have been traced to officers or writers who have learned pernicious lessons in other departments. In the very ratio in which Gen. Grant is unmo lested by newspaper commandation or vanid criticisms will be prove his energy and his successes. He is a true soldier and scorns the flatteries of courtiers, and as he thoroughly understands his own business he wants no advice. He will decide all questions as to the Peninsula route or the Rapid Ann route to Richmond, uninfluenced by friends or enemies. and when be moves it will, we have not a doubt, be with terrible energy and effect.

esutterly and infamously false the statements the Cincinnati Gazette to the effect that Lientenant-Governor Jacob had been unreserved in giving the plan of resisting the en-The Editor of the Frankfort Commonrolment of blacks in this State. It must be remembered that the Gazette charged that "the communications of the Army of the West, transfer of the State or at least a portion the rebels were in the fall being through Kentncky, were to be seized, the stoppage of its supplies would force it to fall back to the Ohio river, and the robel army among the conservatives—rampant in their defence of the usurpation of the Guthrie-Prentice Central Committee—were fully postwould follow, and Kentucky would be united to her Southern sisters." The Cincinnati Commercial brands the Gazette's article as d in the movement.

Now if the Editor of the Commonwealth

knows, as he says he does, of persons, "Joabs"

ed" as to the movement of the secret conspira-

tors for the perfidious betrayal of Kentucky

into the rebellion, kept the secret to themselves

instead of denouncing the conspirators to the

nounce by name the sail "Joabs" who have

thus connived at the treasonable conspiracy?

tales men who conceal it, hide it, cloak it.

and cannot the Frankfert Editor, who pretends

What earthly

to lnow them, designate them somewhat more

eason is there why he should not be sun-

mored at once before a competen' military or

are that have been acting as to e countenancers

if not the accomplices of conspirators and

traitors? Shall an Editor, who publicly de-

claics that certain persons, whom he can

ldentity, are privy to a dreadful conspiracy

egainst Kentucky and the American Repub

ic he allowed to cover them with the thick

blanket of his silence whilst setting up notay

formation to the nearest military authorities

er civil efficer of the presence or approach of

any gueritla or guerillas, shall, according to

recently-enacted Kentucky statute, be

ecmed guilty of a misdefleanor and pnn-

ished, and, that any one who side, encourages,

or conceals wrong-doers in this rebelian, or

who, having knowledge of the presence with-

in his county of guerillas or produtory bands,

falls to give immediate information thereof,

shall be held no less guilty than the marau-

ders themselves. Now the spirit of this

statute is strongly applicable to the case of

required by law, at the hazard of severa per

alties, to report immediately the names of in-

vading or resident guerillas, intent merely on

depredation, how much more and nuder what

ev for the precipitation of Kentucky into the

How long, Mr. Mittor, have you known so

particular "conservatives" that you say are

STRENGTH OF OUR ARMIES -There are im-

mense differences in the estimates of the num-

a Washington letter) make out that we have

less men than we had a year ago, and some

that we have more. The figures at the office

of the Provest Marshal-General show an in-

crease of 406,000 to the armies since the 1st of

January, 1863, there having been added 531,-

000 and lost 125,000. The official figures are

As an interesting addition to this estimate

we have, by telegraph, the calculation of the

correspondent of the New York World, that

the entire aggregate of the rebel forces is

BABRACKS NEWS .- Yesterday one hundro

and sixty convalescents, stragglers, and re-

cruits were received at the Barracks. They

were collected from points north of the city,

and will be forwarded to their reglments in

Fifteen deserters arrived from Nashville,

two from Detroit, three from Cincinna i, and

six from Jeffersonville. The transfers yester-

day were: one hundred and thirty convales-

cents and eight deserters, to Nashville; and

nine convalescents to Cincinnati. Harvey

Harvin, 4th Kentucky Cavalry, and Harrison

Bryan, 3d Michigan Cavalry, were transferred

from the prison to the hospital for treatment,

They were arrested several days ago, charged

The leaders in the rebel Confederacy,

ply of cloth, have decreed that their people

shall bereafter sell no sheep or lambs for food.

No doubt the leaders mean to eat the mutton

hav lt is reported that the infamous Chamr

forgueon has been killed. There are few

bat we should so well like to write an epi-

Let us fight the rebellion with all our

night. A war with no war ln it could at

kest lead only to a peace with no peace in it, We guess that it is a bare sufficiency,

r the ostensible purpose of securing a sup-

as follows:

275 000.

a few days.

with desertion.

terh on.

your very remarkable reticency? Sayl

eadly grasp of the rebelion!

definitely than as "Joaks?"

The Editor of the Gazette, we fear, is very reless as to the anthority apon which he bases positive declarations of fact. There ar several instances, within our own observa-tion, where he has roundly asserted known-edge of matters of which he knew nothing. This is a bad habit, in the discussion of small matters, and becomes a grave and dangeror nce when indulged in reference to critical public affairs.
The tone of the Gazette relative to the resent, or rather recent, excitement in Ken cky, has been menacing and full of irrits ity and quarrelsomeness. If we were to

inflammalory, and administers the following

deserved and pointed rebuke:

- to the altar last night, admit that a

has iomances of lovo as well as of heroic

We had occasion recently to denounce

daring.

Adventure and romance are said to

A young

judge of the Editor's private opinions by the temper he has displayed in this matter, we should be obliged to believe he would be delighted to see an outbreak of hostilities between the State authorities of Kentneky and the National authorities. He is manifestly of the restless malignants who have never un-derstood the services of the Union men in derstood the services of the Union men in Kentucky, and Lave always sneered at the idea of Kentucky loyalty. These men seem anxieus that the opposition to the Govern-ment should be constantly augmented and embittered. Our own impression is that we bave a large enough contract on band aircady. and we are opposed to any needless i Colonel Weatherford's regiment, the 13th Kentneky cavalry, is now stationed at | pretensions to the most surpassing togalty?

points along the Cumberland river from Is not the man who keeps the secret of The men are well acquainted with the coun- of theft, robbery, rape, arson, and murder, alent has The numerons bands that exercised control to be in complicity with conspirators for the has a right to the protection of his Governope he will "sarvive" to do a great deal the past winter have been almost entirely annihilated by the boys of the 13th cavalry. Among their captures we notice the guerilla | names / The NAMES !! The NAMES !! The are not gnarded by the national anthorities as attacked the Journal, and indeed every | leaders Hamilton, Richardson, Maj. McHeary, other paper in Kentucky except the Common- and Murray. Captain Smith, a notorious wealth, and, by implication, the whole course | chief, was killed in a skirmish on last Monday, | fails, if reasonably in bis power, to give inand MicHenry was captured at the same time. As long as the 13th Kentneky cavalry remains laymen, is too high for us to strike back at on the Cumberland river, the people feel secure from raids and depredations. FORTY-SEVEN GUERILLAS CAPTURED .- La'e

information from Vicksburg is to the effect that news had been brought in by negroes that a portion of the marine brigade, under Captain Crandall, recen'ly surprised a rebel camp, 12 miles cast of Port Gibson, and cuptured forty-seven prisoners and their arms, neluding Captain Lewis, besides releasing five of our men who had been taken at Big Black a few days before. A large let of prorisions was destroyed by the came party. Lieutenent Fredericks, who escaped from our boats at New Madrid, was recaptured by Col. Ellett.

BARRACKS NEWS -The receipts were light at the Barracks yesterday. One hungred and fifty convalescents and recruits reported as arriving from Cincippati and Indianapolis. Fourteen deserters were received from Cincinnati, eight from Indiauspolis, and two from Lexington. One hundred and seventy-five convalencents were forwarded to Nashville. and twenty-two to Lexington. Four desertof sins to hide, but, to be on the safe side, let | crs were sent to Nach ville in irons, and four to Lexington. No arrests were reported as being made on the street yesterday.

One of the most bloody tragedies that has startled a community for a long time, was enacted yesterday on the Salt river road, eleven miles from the city. Jacob Frank and and Danlel Hayback got into a quarrel over some money, owed by the latter to the former. In the heat of passion, Frank seized Hayback and deliberately cut his throat from ear to ear, after which, with the same bloody days ago that the State was credited with a knife, be cut his own throat. Both stabs were fatal, death ensuing in a few minutes.

A gentleman informs ns that the far uers of Bullitt and adjoining counties of the State, are much approped by the frequent nocturnal visits of daring horse-theives. A garg of these villains is organizing in that portion of Kentucky, and the best horses of the country are nightly stolen from the pastures and stables. If halters around the herses' necks can't save them, it would be well to try what virtue there would be in small. He is infinitesimally small. He is so | applying them to the throats of the horse thieves.

> Tho guerilla llamilton wrote a letter from Cave City to his wife, living at Celina, informing her of his capture by the Federal forces. In the letter, he spoke of the kind treatment he received at the hands of the Unica forces, and advised her to inform the men of his old command to surrender themselves to the Federal troops, providing they would be permitted to take the oath of alleciance and return to their homes.

On Saturday evening, as an aulience began to assemble at Shilo's Church, at Knightstown, Indiana, to hear Chaplain Lezier on the Sanitary Commission, a soldier, named Back, stood in the door, and as the first man went to enter, he killed him with a knife. He was arrested and turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

The Editor of the Chicago Tribune themselves and pull the wool over the people's says that we are "becoming more and more copperbead." It our bead is copper, the cents that could be made from it would have ten times the value of all the sense in his.

The Minnesota Post, a radical paper. nonners the Louisville Journal. The difference between the two papers is, that one is a pillar of the Union, and the other only a Post.

The twenty-four soldiers of the 21 regacat North Carollan Un'on vo anteers, buog by order of the rebel Gaz. Picket at Kinston were not colored troops, as some of our con 'emperaries bave supposed, but white Maion smoke rolling above the angry thunders on Potomac and the general management of the men, native-born North Carolinians, refuz 3 from conscription, or those who have taken the first of portunity to evade the compulsory service into which they were forch. Alm whole facts relative to this transaction in a on the 9th inst. The regiment was stationed fifty-ene prisoners of war twenty-four were immediately hung by order of Gen. Pickett. The letter states that on the scaffold they met their fate like true heroes, and to the very last avowed their devotion to the Union. One of them, in a clear an I firm voice, declared that Le and his companions died as they had lived, Union men." A little drummer boy named Joey Neal, Int fourteen years old, was among the victims, and Amos Amyett, a robust man, was toringed for fifteen minutes before the ill-

damuation of his atrocious crime.

We have been in hopes that there was ex-

aggeration in the previous reports which have reached us of this foul transaction, but we bome in Kentucky, the vows of love were rivalry and disgraceful nodermining which fear they are lamentably true. The Times tries to discredit them, but on very slender grounds, for it caunot understand why Pickcution of the State statute, nor has it heard that North Carolina ever, by law, declared that those who escaped the rebel conscription were guilty of treason. But when was the arbitrary will of a malignant rebel curbed or checked by want of legal authority? If Pickett felt like indulging bis wolfish propensities and thirsted for the blood of those who had fallen into his power, be would not have stopped to consult statute-books; and, as to the improbability that North Carolina should have pussed any law against its own people, who are less attached to the Confederacy than any other of its members, and passed it too for the benefit of Jeff. Davis and the Richwealth, speaking of the secret conspirary re- mond government, we should remember, that, cently reported to exist in Kentucky for the when the conscription act was passed, of it to the robel Confederacy, professes to of impudent gasconade, and at that time know a great deal about the matter. He says: North Carolina was not a whit behind any We know that men who are political Joabs of her rebel sisters in slavish devotion to the leaders of the rebellion, when, under such ad" verse influences, the old North State may have ommitted the error of pandering to the deprayity of the rebel conscription law. Besides this, we know that Pickett threatened to act as this es be calls them, who, although "fally post- officer of the 21 North Carolina regiment now

says he has done, and we therefore cannot ring ourselves to accept the statement otherwise than as a positive fact. We have before adverted to this butchers proper authorities, why does not he de- and expressed our opinion that our government should inquire into the matter and see whether the rebals hold themselves responsi Are not those connivers at treason, those ble for itor not. It may be that Jeff Davis will disavow the act of Pickett, for we know traitore themselves to all intents and purposes, that all the prisoners who are in the hands of the rebels and come from States which are claimed as belonging to the Confederacy have not been beld as traitors, and their exchange refused on that account. There has harlly been an interchange yet which di l not embrace civil tribunal and required to tell who they | Union citizens of the Border States, and even of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana, who have been taken in arms against the Contederacy; but this has not debarred hem from exchange as prisoners of war. Toe whole facts, bowever, should be sifted out; thereshould be no donbt as to the matter, and f Pickett has hung prisoners of war because they were natives of the rebel States, he should be demanded as an accursed man, to be tried for his crime, and if his snrrender is re- erals Pickett, Gibbons, and Wadsworth are Bnikesville, Kentucky, to Celina, Tennessee. | wretches known to him to be privy to plans fused, our Government should adopt instant measures of retaliation, however nupleasant try, and, in all of their operations against most guiltless in comparison with him who it may be to resort to such remote extremiguerilias, have been cheeringly successful. refuses to expose miscreants whom he knows ties. But every Union soldier demands and over the Cumberland river in the early part of diememberment and destruction of our coun-ment, and if the laws of civilized warfare are afringed by our enemics without protest, or Give the names, Commonwealth! Give the | if those who are perilling all for the Union

> Editor can see, by reference to his own paper from wanton ontrages, then Indeed our Govof the S.n of March, that any person who ernment is eternally disgraced. A despatch from Annapolis says that 1,000 decrees have just arrived from Fortress Money. Four hundred sick died on the way. The condition of some is beyond description Though the funds of the Caristian Comm's on are lyw, a large shipment of necessarie

was sent from here to-dif.

Telegraphic Despatch. Fonrteen hundred prisoners started from Richmond for Annapolis, and four hundred sick ones died on the way, while the condition of some of the rest was "beyond description." This tells, as forcibly as words or facts car, the whole story of the treatment of the Frankfort Editor. If a citizen is the wretched victims of rebel "tender mer-

According to our understanding, any of the military officers, temporarily relieved everer penaltics should be be made to reveal from dn'y, can now be ordered into active the names of persons whom he knows or says | service by Gen. Grant. We are glad of it, for be knows to be "fully posted" as to all the we believe that Gen. Grant has a keen and movements of a secret and extensive conspira- | deep appreciation of the merits and demerits this war. From what we know and believe of him, we do not hesitate to predict that much about this Kentucky conspiracy and the Gen. McClellan and Gen. Buell will soon be placed in important positions. The services "fully posted" as to its movements? And of these eminent military leaders have been what have been the conditions or terms of | too long lost to their country.

> When Jeff Davis Issued his proclama tion for another fast day on the Sih of next month, he must have forgotten that there is an Eternal cye to read his heart and an Almighty avenger to punish his perfidy. In his arrogant pride, because he has decrived the miserable dapes around him, and his elevated himself npon the tears, groans, and misery of his fellow-men, he implously presumes to thank Heaven for the victories and successes what have never been achieved, and to pray for the blessings of a free government under his despotie rale.

Horace Greeley, who has his own end to subserve, prefers Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln as the abolition candidate for the Presidency. William Lloyd Garrison, who has no ends to subserve but the ends of abolitionism, prefers Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Chase or anybody else. Beyond all question Garrison is prefoundly correct. His sagacity is infernal.

Jeff. Davis smoothly and unceasingly flatters his people for their devoted patriotem, while, to carry out his conscription, he is unting them down with bloodhounds. They must seem to themselves to resemble the Spartan Halots, who were flogged to death to the sweet sound of fintes.

A Chicago paper thinks that Colonel Wolford "is ln a critical situation." The old hero has been in a great many critical situaions. Let those who wish to know how he bore himself in them ask his officers and men. The Hon. Jerry Clemens, the ablest man in Alabama, has come back into the

hope he comes back langhing. Gen. Grant marched around the rebals at Vicksburg. Now if he can manage to get around the malign influences at Washington,

he will probably accomplish great things. The Editor of the Evansville Journal eads the Louisville Journal out of the Union party. But his reading isn't worse or more

ontemptible than his writing. The Boston Post has detected philoso her Greeley in a flirtation. The object of his

ardent attachment is Miss C G. Nation. The Richmond Whig says that the ebel soldiers have a sufficiency of clothing.

CHAMP FER SON KILLED.-We published a few days ago an account of the defeat of Champ Ferguson's command and the execution of summary punishment on the captured guerillas by Colonel Stokes's Tennessee cavalry. We have since learned that the affair was ore brilliant than then reported. After the defeat of Ferguson's comm u i, the guerillas enattered, and were eagerly hinted down by clonel Stokes's men. Whenever one was when, he was shot without ceremony. On letter to the New York Times from Buanfort | the capture of one of the gang the next day after the fight, he was told to prepare for at Beach Grove, the extreme outpost from | death, when he began to plead pitcondy for Newbern when that place was attacked on the bist fe. He informed the cava'ry that if they 21 February, and, finding that the position would not kill him he would conjuct them to could not be held against the overwhelming a house where Ferguson was concealed. ebel force, they surrendered, and of these They sgreed to the proposition, and scon a squad of Colonel S kes a men had surrounded the house in which the guerilla chief was secreted. At party entered and found Ferguson lying on a bed in one of the room?, sus ring from the wound receiv d the day be fore. They immed stely surrounded the bed, and riddled his body with pistol balls. The act may seem inhu an, but we mast recolleet that Perguson first instituted this mode of warfare, by deliberately murdering all Union prisoners that fe linto his hand. The acjusted rope produced strangulation. This fiendish idea of whole ale slaughter on eirention was professedly nader a law of the ed and executed by him has recoiled apon State of North Carolina, but, as Gon. Packett | bimself with three-fold vengeance. There is is a Virginian, and holding Confederate office. nota Tennescennia Col Stokes's regiment who the Confederacy is responsible for the deep has not enfered from the a roc'ties which no nenced, and, as the carses come home to roost, no rebel marander can c mplain.

> 195 t) ficers arriving from Chattanooga report a weather novelty down in that latitude. On Thesday the snow covered the ground to the depth of fifteen inches, and flakes were falling in showers, when the train left the depot. The weather god appears to be on a wild rampage, and entirely out of reckoning, for a fall of snow is very rare on the borders of Georgia and Alabama, and never, beretofore, to any depth. In the longest of winters. when the sky in the latitude of Chattan is darkened with snow-clouds, the fiskes drift damp and heavy, and melt on coming in contect with mother earth. It would seem that the weather god, in his-careless frolic, conceaved a wild idea of paying his respects to the soldiers of the Union by offering to them the bright snow-storm as a greeting from Northern skies and Northern homes. No doubt the solliers appreciate the storm-greetisg, but they will scarcely excuse the jolly god for his loss of reckoning If he tarries with his ice and snow too long.

> All the bodies of the Union soldiers ily interred in ditches and trenches after the battle of Gettysburg, have been removed to appropriate places in the National Cometery. The whoie number was 3512, of whom about one thousand were nuknown. About onefour h of the whole number belonged to New York regiments. A monument is to be raised by the ist army corps, near the spot where eneral Reynolds, their brave commander. Il. It is probable that the bodies of the Confederate dead will be collected and placed in an enclosure by themselves,

WASHINGTON, March 25. A bill was introduced to construct a ship

four the Messessippi river to Lake Mich-, was introduced to abl ladian refugees of an to their homes. Referred.

A bill was introduced authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mais overland from Atchison, in Kansas to Faisom, Callornia. The appropriation is limited to \$1,000. As the transit to sixteen days. The Pacific R. Tool, as fast as completed, shall take the place of the overland The Senate agreed to the report of the Coa-

Ece Committee on Military Affa ra.
Washington, March 25.

he command of his cavalry corps, and is or-leted to report to General Rusecrans. Gen-eral Stebles is ordered to report to General Cratis. General Newton is ordered to report to General Soerman. General Frach is ordered to report at Philadelphia. General Meredith is ordered to report at Cairo. General

ing liquors by any persons when on duty in the military railroad service. All employes the Government in this department det dusing liquor when on deep, or earrying it with them on any military railroad, will be dismissed from service.

All along the reilroad from Long Bridge to Brandy Station redoubts are being erected

for the protection of commissary and quarter-master stores. This does not look much like an abandonment of this route to R chi The House Naval Committee which has had trder consideration the Senate bill to equalize the grade and has of officers in the navy, greed to the measure with two additional mendments. The first provides that all I ue officers who have served forty-five years, with clear record, shall be returned one grade gher than heretofore held. The second reaks up the existing order of seularity.

FORTERS MORSOE, March 23.
The despatch steamer Fort Jackson arrived this morning from the blockeding fleet off Wirmsgloon, and reports a great number of wrices all along the coart from Haversa to Care Hurry. Spars and prees of wrecks flusting in the water were found. flowing in the water were found.

Mittedysville, March 10.—The Honse last night; sed Mr. S. v. n.'s resolutions, religive to the habeas corpus, by tea majority. The session of the Legislature has been proletged lill 11 o'clock to-night.

The House to-day reconsidered the vote on the ramage of Mr. Sevens a resolution on the

ne ramage of Mr. Stevens's resolution on t abeas corpus, by the casting vote of the San Francisco, March 25.
The Union State Convention was organized at Sucremento yesterday, by electing Wm. H. Sears chairman, by forty-five majority, over W. H. Parks. The latter was the anti-Com-

ste. The whole number of votes by the Convention nuarlmously adopt

ed a resolution, praising the national admin-istration, declaring Lincoln their first choice for the next President, and indoesing Con-nese, Higby, Shannon, and Cole, of California, congressional delegates. NEW YORK, March 25.

J. R. Cobara, of New York, has accepted be challenge of J. M. Mace, of England, to ight him in Ireland, and leaves for England on the lat of May. Wassington, March 24.

Wassington, March 24.
The application to Congress to extend
Goodyear's valcanised extent was yesterday
before the House Committee on Patents, who
agreed to hear argument in the case on the
7th of April. Remenstrances against the ex-

time.

The House has made but few amendments to the national bank bill, only about one-tenth of which have been considered. That part providing for the recommendation of scomptroller of currency by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, for appointment has been stricken out. The latter being ent has been stricken out, the has left free in the exercise of his legitimate

An order will soon be issued consolidat ne let and 3d corps, to be attached to the 6th, nder Sedgwick. Lieutenant-General Grant and staff prived

at Headquarters to-day. He has ordered the army to be at once ordered for inspection. He was received with much enthusiasm.

Gen. Hancock returned to the army, and is in excellent health. He will assume command of his corps. During his veit he obtained a large number of men. The strength of his corps is not surpassed by more than one

in the army.

Gen. Grant spend the whole of last evening with President Lincoln. He will return from Brandy Station in a few days, when the contemplated changes in the organization of the Army of the Potomac will be announced. den. Burnolde leaves Washington to-day

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ) Lient Gen. Grant was loudly cheered at Union party. He went out crying, and we he different stations as he passed on to the ront. At Brandy Station he was met by Jeneral Meade, who accompanied him to

General aleads, who accompanied him to fullepoper Counthouse. On arrival there Gen. Grant was met by a brilliant array of milliary men, and the station was crowded with troops. Here was Gen. Newton, attend-ed by Generals Butler, Eaxter, and Kinley, division commanders, and Gen. Merril, com tranding the let cavalry division. Genera Grant proceeded to headquarters, selected to e General-in-Chief, accompanied by Gon. WASHINGTON, March 24,

Frank Blair is about to resign his seat in the flanse, to take effect when the Special committee on his case makes a report. PHILADELPH'A, March 25.
The Democratic State Convention adopted

ting delegates to vote top McClellan for President.

The bill establishing a bureau of military Comjustice was reported from the Military Com-

Int resclution was passed appropriating 

there were many deserters in Canada, desiore of returning to service, who were out of them, quite a body of men would return to

The bill to prevent military interference in the elections was taken up.

Mr. Howard opposed it. He believed it was observious to the Constitution, and that Congress had no power over the State elec-

Mr. McClurg, of Missouri, rising to a per-foral ex auntion, repeated he sought to prove the charge he heretofore made against his colleague Blair, of having violated the into the army, and produced an army order crans, to show the lalsit of B air's remarks—that persons of coor had not been removed from Missouri and sold into slavery; he had the same compassion for Mr. Dlair as he had for a condenued crimi-nal, and indulged in severe personal reflec-tions on his colleague. Blair asked that a specharge of, bis colleague, who had uttered a bare and wilful falsehood; his colleague had taken the place of the forger and falsifier; he (Blair) pronounced M colory an infamous list and scoundrel. The Speaker said such lange was egainst the rules and decorum of House, and called upon the House to aid n in enforcing the rules. Mr. Blair said no other language could be

psed in regard to an allegation so false and Mr. McClurg asked Mr. Blair to look at his (Blair's) own signature to the liquor order.
Mr. Blair replied, passionately and earnestly,
that he would look at nothing that came from

the infamous sconndrel.

Much excitement, confusion, and disorder prevailed throughout the proceedings. Finally the resolution to appoint a select committee to inquire into the allegations against Mr. Mc-Clurg was adopted.

A resolution was passed, instructing the

Ways and Means committee to inquire into the expediency of imposing adequate duty on all wool imported from foreign countries after Higsby, Clay, and Prnyn were ap-

Messra. Higsby, Clay, and Praya pointed a select committee to investigate the charges of Mr. McClung against Mr. Blair. Mr. Hosper favored the establishment of Mr. Ho national banks, and thought the system of State banks nnequal to the present exigen-cies. He explained the provisions of the bill, which had been carefully prepared after con-cultation with those most familiar with the currency question. Washington, March 23.

The Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury at Philadelphia and Boston were to-day authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions for the five per cent treasury bonds. Subscription will be required to pay the accrued interest in coin or Testics States of restand for the period of the perio nited States or notes of national banks. he interest is paid in notes five per cent will

added.
The Senate to-day in executive session professed the nomination of Erry-Gen. W.
Smith to Major General, to rank from ated that the Committee on Ways and Means will not tax whisher on hand, but will tax all manufactured after the 18th July,

A fire broke out this evening in the fonn-dery of B'essas. Reed & Mann, on the Ohio levee, consuming two entire blocks fronting on the levee, between Tenth and Twelfth freets, including Pemberly & Woodward's Novelty Works. Quartermaster's building, carpenter shop, and a number of stores. Loss to the Government, including the buildings, estimated at \$10,000 to \$15,000; the official papers and books were all saved. Total loss \$65,000 to \$70,000. The loss at the Novelty Works is estimated at \$30,000, innured for \$10,000. Reed & Mann's loss is \$15,000, no Insurance; the others were partially insured. Caino, March 23. The fire is supposed to have been the work of

an incendiary.

An engagement took place on the 16th inst.

two miles east of Fort Pillow between sixty
Federals, and one hundred rebels, in which the enemy was routed with a loss of fifty The 3d and 16th lows, the 68th Ohio, and the 45th Linnois veterans arrived from Vicks-busp. The 12th Michigan infantry, and the fith lows cavalry, veterans, passed through to the front, materially strengthened.

Col. Weatherford, of Gen. Holson's command, captured the rebel Major McHeury, fire mer, and killing a rebel Capt. Smith. Reliable information from Col. Weatherford reports Champ Ferguson killed in a reconfight with Col. Stokes.

ight with Col. Stokes.

KNOXVILLE, March 23.

A flag of truce for the exchange of rehels of Union citizens, went to the front to-day.

Some two hundred bales of government notton, valued at \$10,000, were barned nea

this department, by three boys, supposed to be incited by resident rebels. Lange reet is reported to be preparing to wisit his friends in Kentucky.

COUNDER, Ohio, March 23.

The Democratic State Convention organized to-day. After considerable squabbling and confinion by the Vallandinghammers, delegates were elected to the National Convention. They are as followe: Wm. Allen, George H. Pendleson, Allen G. Thurman, and Rufus Rainey. 211 votes were cost for vallandingham, necessary to a choice 216. Valladingham, necessary to a choice 215 Resolutions condemning the Administration and the further prosecution of the war, under the present redical policy were adopted. Get E. Pugh an: Thomas W Bartley were nom nated for President and Vice-President.

New York, March 23,
A special to the Post, says General Grant
waited on the President this morning. It is
supposed the leaves for the front this evening.
It is probable Smith will be assigned general
charge of the armics in the East when Grant
is about at the front is abrent at the front.

is absent at the front.

ARRIVAL IT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

New York. March 23.

The Danish war was discussed in the House of Lords on the Sh inst. Lord Russell pronounced the Austria-Prinsian course unjustifiable.

The enswer of Denmark in relation to a conference was expected in a few days. If she assents repotrations will be commenced, otherwise, the war must go on.

Lord Shaftesbury argued that a British facet be sent to the Baltic to watch Austrian excess there.

Lord Russell seid the channel squadron was at home and could be sent at the shortest no-The Austrians hed made a further alvance

toward Jutland. The investment of Frede-ricks was expected. The Prassian headquar-ters were at Monsith, on the frontier of Jut-The London Times, from a commercial counsels inaction on the part of Eag-

land.

The Duke Maximilian continues at Paris

The Duke Maximilian continues at Paris It is agreeted that a loan cannot be negotiated until he is established in Mexico.

AREIVAL OF THE CHINA.

The appeal in the Alexandria case came re the House of Lords on the 11th.
Therebel cruiser Florida and Federal steamers. Louis, were at Finchal, Maderia, on t is belived to be the intention of the St.

Louis to cut out the Florida, but fears are entertained of interference by the shore author-The Florida required coal. The Governor of Maderia at first refused to allow the sap-

ply, but altimately consented.

There is nothing new as to the siege of Fredericka. It is believed that the alites are concentrating a strong force in that vicinity.

Archduke Maximilian would leave Pars. Napoleon has been particular. A severe fight has taken place between the

Austrians and Dares, near Vielle. Heavy loss on both sides. The Danes were driven hack and the allies are advancing in great force towards Fredericka.

The Times says the country will not plange into war at the bidding of the Persians. New York, March 23.

The following is a digee; of the ni wa up to the afternoon of the 8th per the steamer Olympus, which arrived here to-day:
In the Home of Commons, Mr. Roback gave notice that he would, on the 11th, ask, that, as the Government has remonstrated against the Confederate enlistment of seamen, whethere it would likewise remonstrate against the confederate onlight and against the confederate enlistment of seamen, whethere it would likewise remonstrate against the er it would likewise remonstrate against the Federal enlistments in Ireland. The Automey-General said that Confederate war-vessels had the same right as Federals to

te vessels conveying contraband gonds. led always that the captains be sent bere the prize court.

Prussia has proclaimed the emancipation of

the peasants of Poland.

Denmark, March 8.—A division of the Paner to day to Londerskogh, driving the Danes to Fredericka, and capturing one han-dred and eighty prisoners. The Prussian loss The A - rians are advancing on Viella.

The following is a statement of the quota and credit, or defic encies, tor Kentucky by citricis: let District, 707, deficiency 1,25%; 4th, 6 8, deficiency 1,070;

hus to insure the imp si ion or the f a tax on stock on which they kner the committee wasopposed. They fared that f the whiskey was en mand in the general oil, the opponents of the tax on whiskey on nand would seek its defeat by applying the cinle to petroleum and tobi hand, which would be opposed by some of those who desired to tax whi-key on hand, but this small minority was overruled in the committee, who have determined to include

On the other hand, the tendency of the committee with reference to the amount of tax is still upwards. Neither raw petroloum nor leaf tobacco will be taxed. Refined petroleum and manufactured tobacco will bear treleum and manufactured tobacco will bear to the committee to the control of the her hand, the tendency of the at least twice the duties imposed by the pras-

Caino, March 23. The ram Avenger, Capi. Wright, arrived this morning from the mouth of Rel River, where she was met by the gunbat Cricket, from which she received depatches and orders from Rear Admiral Porter to return.

The facet reached the Atshafa wa River on

Monday, the 14th, when Gen. A. J. Smith's force disembasked, to operate on the land against Fort Derussey, where Dick Taylor was encounced with 12,500 men. As soon as Tayor heard of Smith's landing he attempted to earch to the rear and attack him.

march to the rear and attack him.
Shirmishing commenced or Smith's right
finnk, before he was aware of the exact
whereabouts of the enemy. Being informed
of Taylor's design, he exclaimed: "Now for
a race between the rebots and us for the fort." by a quick movement Smith with his army neceeded in reaching Fort Derussey three succeeded in reaching Fort Derussey three hours before Taylor came up. A charge was madegand some fighting occurred, during which our troops had about forty killed and The fleet in the meantime steamed up Red

River and Eastport, and fired two shots. After the capture of the lortification, the expedition moved on to Alexandris, where the bowts lay when the Cricket left. Washington, March 23.
General W. F. Smith, whom the Senate
onfirmed as Major-General 12-day, will have
command next to General Grant. His poconfirmed as Major-General to-day, will have a command next to General Grant. His position will really be Chief-of-staff to the Lientenant-General, and as such he will direct the movements of wheever may be nominally in command of the Army of the Potomac.

It is understood that General Grant, after reorganizing the army to his satisfaction, will give the rebels a taste of its fighting qualities before he returns West.

a before he returns West. qualities before be returns West.

The House Military Committee had again under consideration to-day the question of reimbursing the States for moneys expended in calling out the State militia.

They finally instructed Mr. Garfield to prepare a general bill, providing for the app

pere a general bill, providing for the appointment of commissioners, who are to be empowered to settle all claims arising in several States upon this subject.

One Lieutenant and four men came in yesterday. They represented that Lee has orlered all wagons to be in readiness for nee on

the lat of April.

The testimony of General Hancock before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in relation to the battle of Gettysburg detrac's somewhat from the glory which has leadined by Generals Sickles and Meade. is to the effect that on the morning of the lat of July General Meade directed General Han-cock to proceed to the front and assume command of the 1st, 31, and 11th corps open arriving at Gettysburg he found that he let and 11th had been drawn back and were in considerable confusion. He relieved Gen. lloward and proceeded to form a line on which the engagement might be forph, this being in accordance with Gen. Meade's in-structions. He was engaged in forming line when the 3d corps came up, and position was

He then reported by an aid to Gen. Meade, and the remaining divisions of the army were ordered up. The line thus selected was one on which the three days' battles were fought, and Gen. Hancock commanded the left centre on the 3d when Longstreet was repulsed from his desperate charge from our lines. General Meade had nothing to do with the selection of

the line of battle, and trusted entirely to Gen. Hancock's judgment.

In the communication to the Senate to-day, the Precident asks that the names of Gens. Newton and Brooks, which were sent to the enate some two months since as Major-Genmany Senators and friends of these officers by orprise.

Operations in Virginia will commence

much sooner than many suppose. General Grant will not waste time in idle reviews. but as soon as he obtains a knowledge of the met rial with which he is to operate, will NEW YORK, Merch 23.

New York, March 23,
Advices from Hilton Head state that on
Thursday, the 10.h, a new iron-clad warsteamer was lannehed successfully at Charleston. She is called the Ashley. Teis increases
the iron-clad fleet in Charleston harbor to She is described as a formidable vessel with

ony improvements on former efforts of the ve mounted fix rifled guns in the casemates

of Sumpter bearing on the chaunel, to prevent the advance of the Union ganboats.

The stramer China brings the following additional foreign intelligence:

Maderia, March 4.—The Confederate steam-er Florida, from Brest, put in here Feb 28th, was allowed to receive twenty tons of coat,

water, and provisions, and was required to leave port again, which she did the following day.
London March 13.—The Arch Dake Max-Fores, March 13.—The Mexican prisoners

France have given in their adhesion to Boston, March 23. Several thousand people witnessed the sunch of the great Monitor Wanaudoc todint. About 800 prople were on board.

Washington, March 24.
The Star says Admiral Dableton has returned, being spain unsuccessful in obtaining
itsen's body. Commission of Olds ent word
that the man who buried the beily couldn't be found just yet, but that it would be sent

Forrest'is reported at Bolivar, Tenn, with 7000 men moving north. Grierson's cavalry are looking after them. A party of work ing men, with twenty men of the ing men, with twenty n uarding them, were surprised and captured y a party of guerillas this morning, in Ar-aneas, opposite Memphis. The party were ongaged in taking up rails on the Memphis CAIRO, March 24.

The steamer Moon, from Memphis 221, passed up this morning for Cincinnati with 1,703 bales of cotton, a large quantity of mis-Memphis dates of the 221 contain but little news. Conton is still on the ducting, having fallen one cent on all qualities, with but little offering, and no disposition to buy. Good Middling 58, Strict Middling 56.

(Special Despath to the Louisville Journal.)

Bowling Geen, March 24.

A freight train of tourteen cars, loaded with cattle for Chatcanooga, ran off the track near Oakland Station this morning, One comployees on the train escaped injury most miraculously.

miraculously.

FORT DERUSSY, RED RIVER, LA., Mar. 17, FORT DERUSSY, RED RIVER, LA., March 23.

This fort was captured to day by United States forces under Gen. Smith. The expedition left Vickeburg on the 10th, landed at Semmegport on the 13th, marched to Bayon Glace, where Gen. Lennys rebel brigade had Leen encamped, but which field on the approach of our troops, leaving considerable camp equipage and commissary stores. Gen. Smith pressed forward to Yellow Bryon, where a strong fortification had been put no, but the rebels again fied as we came. The but the rebels again fied as we came. The enemy was pressed, and some skirmishing ensued, resulting in the capture of several prisoners and a small wagon train. At daylight the entire command started for Fort DeRussy, 28 miles distant, and at 3 o'clock the 3d and 4th Indiana butteries opened on the fort, which replied vigorously with three of its heaviest guns. Cannonating continued one hour, when Gen. Smith ordered the 1st and 2d Illinois, Idth carms nafer them. and 2d Illinois, 16th corps, under Gen. Marre to charge the enemy's rife-pits and storm the fort. The 58th, 59th, and 69th ludiana, and the 3sth Missouri regiments then charged over the deep ditches and thisk abatis amid a galling fire, and within 20! minutes

after the order was issued the color-seggent of the 5th Illinois planted the American flux on the tort. The victory was counted and resulted in the capture of 325 prisoners in-cuding 64 commissioner officers, one 25-inch lish rengun, — 24 poinders, for 32-poorders, 1wo 6 connders, a lot of small arms, 2.0)0 airels of fine powder, an immeuse all of assorted ammunition, and secretal coursend dollars' worth et commissary stores.

Fort DeRussy is a most formidable work, quadrangular shared, and bastlon and bompero's covered with railroad ir. n. A powerful water battery connects with the tort, the

lot and shall f the heariest a three This

ill the 3,000 men two or three days to decrey them. Given us news may be a convenient. This is right, and we hope it will be done without delay everywhere else Their pe tions are sarong and their in the State. A large convention of the most

regulated in our navy.

Admired Porter has been energed for the glad that it is begun. Let it be carried for days in removing ob tructions

ast three days rom Red river. Carpo, March 21. The Cairo newspapers couta a tha following of vessels composing Admiral Porter's iver expedition: et lleiman, gurs. Cricket S, Lafaye to

Neosha 4, Ozark 2, Bastport 9, Choetaw ( age 3, Chillicothe 8, Louisville 14 Carondo Osage 3, Chilheothe 8, Louisville 11 Garande-let 14, Benion 18, Pittsburg 14, Grae le 8, Mound\*City 11, Gen. Price 9, Lexington 8, Onachita 29, Black Hawk 13. Of these the Orack and Osage are intretted vessels. The Lafayette, Eastport, Choctaw, Chilhicothe, Benton, Carondelet, Louisville, Pittsburg, and Mound City, are iron-clads. The Lex-ington is one of the three wooden boats which first put in commission on the Missis-The Outbits and Black Hawk are able wooden vessels, partly plated. The alunce are iron-clads.
The Autocrat, John Raine, Baltic, Diana, and the hospital boat Woodford, of the marine

gade, accompany the expedition, with med rebels were heard of in the vicinthe fiver, they having, it is said, aban-ioned that mode of warfare for the present. The steamer St. Patrick, from Memphis ou 221, for Cincinnati, passed up with 1,000

Gen. Harlbut arrived this evening on route r the South. Five hundred and twenty new results from owa went South to-night to fill up old regi-

A rebel force, estimated at 7,000, with arillery, under Forrest, advanced northwards for as the Obioriver last night. At three clock this morning their advance drove in mr pickets south of Union City, and later the morning cut off communication with Columbus, Keutucky, by destroying the rail-road, cutting telegraph wires, and burning bridges. Our forces at Columbus had gone to meet them, and firing in the direction of Union City was heard at Columbus this morn-An adequate force under General Brayn left here this morning for Columbus, ance to meet the enemy. Advices from lumbus up to 3 o'clock this afternoon lursish nothing later

FORTRESS MONROE, March 24. The severest storm of the season commonch here yesterday morning, continuing prough the day and night, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow.

The expedition recently sent into Nanesmond county has returned after capturing a large unmber of horses, mnles, cattle and forty contrabands.

New York, March 25.

A Baltimore correspondent of the World ives the following as the exact strength of the robel army on the 20th of March: Destinent of Virginia, Gen. Lee commanding, endquarters with the army, seven divisions in intentry, 70,000 men; 250 pieces of artilery, 5000 men; 15 regiments of cavalry. 5,000 men; 15 regiments of cavalry, ,000 men. At Richmond and vicinity, un-ir Gen. Everett, at Petersburg, Goldsboro, illmington and along the railroad between ichmond and Wilmington, under Generals Pickett mond and Wilmington, under Generals Pickett and Barcley, 30,000 men; nuder Gen. Imboden, near the time of the B. & O. R. R. and in Northern Virginie, 5,000; from Lynching to Abingdon in Sonthern Virginia, and guarding the line of the great Southern Railroad from Lynchburg to General Long-street's pickets in East Tennessee, under Lee's orders 20,000; total, under Lee's orders 120,000; in the Southern Lee's orders 120,000; in the Lee's orders 120,000; in 130,000 in the Department of the Southwest, Gen. Polk communding, headquarters De-mopolis, near Selina. All the forces under Gen. Johnston are at Delton, and are operatng against Gen. She:man in Grant's late department, including Hardee's corps, 20,000 strong, part of which was recently sent to Flurido, and cavairy under Forrest, Richardsoc, and Lee and Wirt Adams, 75,000. In East encessee, Longstreet's headquarters, and Tencessee, Longstreet's headquarters, and Bull's Gap, 20,000. The department of the Gulf, until recently commanded by Beauregard, headquarters at Charleston; troops in Charleston and Savauah, 38,000; Trans-Mississippi Department, Kirby Smith commanding, Davis, Price, and Holmes in Arkansas, and Gen. Magnuder's division in Texas, 15,000; Department of the Gulf at Mobile under Gon.

lay borne, 5,000. Total number of troops, CAIRO, March 25, At an early honr in the forenoon of the 231 intelligence was received by Gen. Brayman that Forrest was advancing on Union City with eight thousand men. He sent Captain with eight thousand men. He sent Captain Idlin, A. A. G., to ascertain the truth of the report. The Captain found the pickets driven and afterward the wires were cut. Things coked so unfavorable that Gcn. Brayman receeded to Columbus with three thousand nen and one battery, where he was intormed that Col. Hawking, who commanded at Union ity, could probably hold out until he could

e reinferred. Troops were arriving and forwarded by train o within six miles of Union City, when they sere informed that Gol. Hawkins had sur-endered with his whole command, numberg 425 men, all armed and equipped, and 300 them were mounted. A few mules and ar grificant amount of stores fe'll into the

after destroying the fortifications, the reb-selected South, taking their prisoners, toy numbered not more than one-fourth of but was at first reported, with no or: Ger. Griereon has sent a strong force of carthe from Memphis in pursuit of them.
Great excitement existed at Fort Pillow on the night of the 23, lest they should attack has place. It had been determined by the commanding General to give up the small places which are held by a small force, and seld only such places as are of importance and issuescalety to our communications.

From the fact that there is a great amount

centraband trade carried on, the enemy ob-a linguameunt of cupplies from places of sell geniesen and loss trade regulations. The latest advices from the Red River exredition report our flect at Alexandein.
Nothing definite had been heard from Binks and Steele, but it was reported that the former was receiving considerable opposition from the forces of Dick Taylor. He was reported a best Alexandeis spont the 20th

The 12th Michigan, with 900 men, arrived of the on their way to the front. They had out 400 when they went home.

Gen. Brayman has issued an order that no coats shell land on the Kentucky shore baween this place and Padacah until Firther rders, and that no flatbouts or aking ess without a proper permit, under pouslty

f Etizure. Washington, March 25. By direction of the President of the United States, the number of army corps comprising the Army of the Potomac, will be redaced to three, viz. the 24, 5th and 6th corps; the bree, viz. the 2d, 5th and 6th corps; the reops of the other two corps, viz: the st and 3l, will be reorganized and distributed among the 2d, 5th and 6th, by the commanding General, who will determine what existing organizations will the their corps badges and other distinctive maths. Staff officers of the two corps, which are temporarily broken up, will be assigned to greateries in the other corps so soon a such variance. red to yecarcies in the other corps so such vacancies may exist. Those for whom such vacancies may exist. dere are no vacancies will cease to be con-idered as officers of the several staffs of army orps. Major General G. K. Warren is ased by the President to the command of

the 5th Atmy Corps.

CINCINNATI, March 26. The loss by the sinking of the steamer Alice Dean on Thursday, including cargo, is esti-mated at \$250,000. All the Morgan prisoners in the Ohio penintiary were sent to Fort Delaware yester-

CAIRO, March 26. The enemy being reported in force near raion City, Tenn., yesterday morning, Gen. Stayman, with a force of 2,000 men and a battery of artillery, proceeded by railroad to within six miles of Union City, where he earned that Col. Hawking, with 400 of the 7th fenn see cavalry, had surrendered at 11 october M. M., after repulsing the rebels, who combered about 2,000, several times. The nemy were well armed and equipped, and add accountly been seen as the second numbered about 2,000, several times. The enemy were well armed and equipped, and had recently been paid for over a year's service. The enemy burned what was combustible about the fortifications, and then marched off with their prisoners.

Gen. Brayman proposes the abandonment of such outposts as Hickman and Union City, as they are of no use to the Federals, and of no value at present to the enemy as means of chasining supplies. containing supplies.

New York, March 26.

New York, March 26, The steamer McClellan, from New Ocleans on the 14th, has arrived. The capture of Alexandria occurred on the 15th, the day after the capture of Fort DeRussey. Gen. Lee's force had a fight at New Iberia, and pursied the account agent. e enemy across Vermillion Prairie to Verillion Bayou, nineteen miles.
The Free State Executive Committee adopt-

ed the tellowing:

Resolved, That the Free State party is un- have too much patriotism and too much senso promisingly opposed to assuming debis tracted by the State of Louisians, wails The World's Washington special has a rumor that the entire organized militia of the North it be called into service for six months to held certain points during the compaign to held certain points during the begin. caremates of which are capable of resisting | squinet B.chmend, which is about to begin.

more heartily than they.

We notice that in several counties & After the preceding was in type, we saw a the Commonwealth the Union men. responding to the call of the Union Central Committee, have alrealy convened primary meet-Among the artillery captured were two cans belonging to the schooner Marning light, two rifled guns from the Harriet Lane, ap used off Sabine Pasa, and one gun from the seasonable and energetic action of the people in their primary meetings. It is not ward energetically until every county of the Common wealth is fairly provided with a full and stanch delegation to the convention. This is not a inecture when any Union man of Keulucky can safely or honorably remain adifferent or inactive. It behooves every such man at once to arouse himself in behalf of the public cause. Ilis dearest interests as a patriot and a Kentuckian summon him to the work. No doubt in almost every county there are chufflers and trimmers wanting only occasion

to be renegades that will try to infect with cir own fickleness and irresolution the straightforward masses of the Union party: out politicasters of this description, for they do not rise to the dignity of politician, should left severely on the fence they are strading, and, when from this exalted point of observation they have satisfied themselves as to which will probably turn out to be the winning side in November, they can jump down ning side in November, they can jump down accordingly, and trot along at the tail end of the party which may be so fortunate as to prevail in their calculations. Let these men be counted out of the fight. Having shrunk away from the front, and drifted into the possible from the front, and drifted into the possible front fron sition of camp-tollowers, they no longer deerve to be treated as coldiers much less as eaders of the army of the Union. Let them e left to their fate, while the body of the Union men faithfully press on in the constitution-appointed and heaven-protected conflict with secessionism and aboitionism. A timeserving Union man who openly throws his influence in opposition to the regular action of his party is all showed me particular marks of esteem practically a renegade and should be practi- and hence I had ample or portunities of know. cally treated as such. He in the end must choose between his old party and the abolition party, and he may be wisely left to make up his mind at his leisure. One or the other he his reind at his leasure. One of the other he must choose. In the mean time, the steadfast Union men should set without regard to him, while a just sense of propriety and of selfrespect should restrain him from offering to bare in their proceedings. A gentlemin of onservative antecedents who publicly takes the anxious scat of abolitionism, who has all the abolitionists of his neighborhood praying or him, and who manifests numerons sympoms of the contrition and repentance required by the abolition gospel, must certainly feel out of place in a meeting of the members of the Union party of Kentneky. If he does not, he should be made to feel go.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1864

But it would be better, as we think, to guard sgainst the necessity of such a step; wherefore we respectfully recommend the Union men of the several counties lo convene their primary meetings for the express purpose of appointing delegates in compliance with the call of the Union Central Committee of the State. This will exclude virtual as well as positive renegates, and confide the primary meetings of the Union party to the charge of unquestioned Union mon, as the sermony and success of the party imperatively demand. The idea of promoting the welfare of a party by admitting pell-mell to its primary meetings men who either repudiate its basis or oppose its regular determinations, and who attend only for the sake of thwarting the object of the meetings and of spreading discord through the ranks of the party, is nothing less than absurd. Such a ccurse is inevitably destructive. An attempt might as well be made to parify a stream by poisoning its fountain. The test, of membership should be rigorously applied at the beginning. The counsels of the party should be kept pure in their fountain-head. And we invoke the Uniou mon of the seve:nties to see to it, that, in the proceedings under the call of the Central Committee, this important end is secured with respect to the Union party. Give renegades whether virtual or positive a wide berth, and make them take it. They have no business in a regular meeting of the Union party, except the business of division and distraction. Let them be ruled out by the terms of the several calls. He who has yet to decide whether he will go with the Union party or with the abolition party has no right to participate in the deliberations of a Union meeting for the pur-

pose of defeating the appointed action of the party. This is a plain case. Its truth is salf-We have only to repeat our gratification hat the work of appointing delegates in compliance with the call of the Union Central Committee has begun, and to recew our tope that it will be catried forward energetially until provision shell be made for the suitable representation of every county of the Commonwealth. We trust the Union men of every county will make it a point of onor and ct' pride as well as or ally to sacure the suitable representation of their ourly. There is no good reason why we may not have the largest and most imposing nvention the Union party has ever held in this Commonwealth. There are many good cascons why we should have such a convention. And a very little energy rightly directed will gut the result beyond hazard. We cannestly hope the necessary energy will be exerted in the necessary way. The Union men of Kentucky have overthrown secessionism at the hallot-box. They have now to meet and overthrow abolitionism on the same field. With the accomplishment of this result even the flickering hope of resurrection will vanish from secessionism. And te Union men of Kentucky will accomplish his result in November. It is the last of the labors imposed upon them by the crimes and follies of their countrymen. Let them come up to speed the work on the twenty-fifth of Say in such force as to make abolitionism emble in its military boots, while the bones of secresionism quake sympathetically in their dishonored grave. Letus have a convention worthy of the occasion that shall usher in the final trinmph of Kentucky over the twin foes of her own and the nation's peace.

STRONG TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF COLONEL WOLFORD.-Within the last week, three highly respectable citizens from different parts of Kentucky, one of them a rebel sympathizer and the other Union men, have told us that they heard John Morgan say in person that Colonel Wolford and his command were the only Federal force that he and his mon dreadcd. And we publish, to-day, a letter from a most worthy Chaplain of the Kentncky cayalry, who, as our readers will see, strongly confirms, after having had the very best opportunities of learning the truth, the fact of the great rebel dread of Wolford. Our Rev. correspondent gives us his name, and it is at the service of any body that wants it. Perhaps Cincinnati, after knowing from what danger she was saved by the terror imposed in rebel breasts by Wolford and his men at a most critical period of her life, when her hair was standing on end "like quills upon the fretfal porcupine," will feel nuciliated and ashamed that her organs have een pursuing and persocuting the old hero in the most malignaut and vindictive spirit for his bold and maply though probably imprudent speech at Lexington. But, whatever Cincinnati may or may not feel, we trust that to let the caple-eyed and lion-hearted warrior te long withheld from active service in the cause of the country. The radicals may rejoice that the bold leader, who has made thousands of rebel hearts falter and gasp and die, is relieved from his command, but let

swarming bands of rebel guerillas rejoice even

despatch from Washington, announcing that the President, on Saturday last, dismissed Col. Wolford from the service on acconn: et his Lexing on speech. We shall not for that reason however withhold from the public either what we have written or the letter sent to us by the Chaplain of Col. W.'s regiment. To say that we regret the gallant Colonel's dismissal from the federal service is to give but a feeble expression to our feelings. If President Lincoln had been governed by a high regard for the Union rather than by the promptings of receatment, anger, and woulded vanity, he would have scorned to do what he has done. His selfish and unpatriotic act will create grief in the minds of thou sands of Union soldiers and tens of thousands of Union citizens, whilst it will set all he bands of rebel guerillas to singing and bouting and dancing. He has struck a hard low at the Union cause and for the canse of the Confederacy. He has lifted a heavy weight from the revel Leart and laid it upon the 'nion heart. He har, we have no doubt, by this one deed, rendered inevitable the loss of many Union lives and millions of Union roperty. But may God not suffer our people be punished for the folly and selfishness of their ruiers. Even the President's selfishness, if it had

have accomitted him to revoke the commission of the noble old here of half a hundred fights. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: Mr. Sterling, March 21, 1864. sixty others, logether with about 800 men wes a near relation to Dr. Bullock, of my I bud more confidential talk with him than with any of the rest.—Although, after witnessing my great care and attention to their sick and wounded, and my efforts and success in getting them early on the hospital steamer, ing cavalry officer led all of them to wonder and that, if all our commanders had shows the same bold, independent, conservative convec, that he had, the Confederates could no ad to abandon their canse long ago. bey added that the abolition policy had made ir men reakless and determined heir cause was a success, of which they had o doubt, it was due to abolition folly as much as to Confederate wisdom end valor.

I inquired of them with what feelings their

bey most leared, on account of his known.

mnet rectors the river at all Lazards. gethered over them, the colr Eacther plan was proposed, when some or suggested an idea, which came well nig teng attempted, from its very novelty. To was to advance immediately and attack the city at dawn of day; to send small parties ake feints upon several roads leading in eity, and to mess the main force at c the city, demand a sale and undistance searce to the other side of the river at Cav gion, and a half million dollars ranson a ons of their pot barning the city sher. Here then was the scene so imp with arms at their sides, strete

neir nati, ready with live and swerd, with all arms and artillery, to Obey the despete leaders, who are sitting in the darkness the leaders, who are siming in the water in the head of the column, could, delicanting ser the destruction of the "Queen city of the cest," as the lies wrapped in simplers with a triking distance of their arms before day."

A new miles behind these columns, weary within the reason and the columns. at jubilant over prospects of success, may be en, at the same hour of da knoss, floundering through the deep ford above the burning deep find above the burning tidgent Harrison, another column, with Hobin, Sherkl ford, and Wolford at its head, or iding along its dark sines, inspiring all by neroic example. They too are moved heroic exemple. They too are moved with deep emotion at the probable fate of the Queen City. A pause follows the daring proposition made in the ribid council of war. Gon, Morgan breaks the stillness by saying, "Donace, it wou't do! I know Wolford too Wel." We helted at Lebinon, Tenn., and he charged into our columns at daylight and killed, wounded, and captured nearly all my men. He will be on us again before we can burn the city or cross the Ohio, and we must mah the city or cross the Ohio, and we must push torward at once and avoid all obstructions in front. We must go far up the river, out of reach of the guuboate, and cross into Kentucky or Virginie, if we would excape the old wolf." The column was soon in motion eround the city, through Glendale, Camp Dennisco, on toward Maysville, endeavoring to escape. "Wolford" was the cry of terror that saved these very men, or their city, who now so bitterly denounce him and heap curses on his head, because, forsooth, he cannot see with them the justice, the policy, or the necessity of making the negro equal to the white man until he is far better qualified ty or cross the Ohio, and we must push

Washington, March 25.
The Secretary of State is understood to be in favor of an immediate and energetic demonstration sgainst the evident designs of the Mexican Empire and French in connection with the great results. f such a demonstration is really to h

during the coming week. ordinate positions in the army of the Potomac with a view to increase efficiency. NEW ORLEANS, March 26.

A cotton buyer named Charles Seigler, with 10,000 in greenbacks, was taken by guernlass near Baton Ronge. He was taken once efore, but escaped by shooting his guide. It will now probably be murdered.

Deterters and refugees are coming in at prownsylle—2000 in all because of the programment of the wrsville-2,000 in all have reached that

Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal HUNTSVILLE, March 26. General Sherman arrived to-day and was received and escorted to the Huntsville Hotel by his old regiment the 13th Regulars. The 13th by actual award bears the distinction of first in Vicksburg. The following general

officers accompanied Gen. Sherman: Major-Gen. McPherson, Brigadiers Barry, Allen, and W. S. Smith. Gen. 3 cPherson will establish headquarters of Department Army of the Tennessee at Hnntsville Nothing known further in regard to the ntended cavalry raid by the rebels from the rposite side of the Tennessee. A rabel camp of instruction, occupied by

tate troops, has been discovered at Warrenen. Alabama. The 71d Indiana, of Wilder's Brigade, accompanying Gen. Smith's expedition has returned to its old position at Mooresville. Their forses were badly jaded. General Sherman

been a little more enlightened, would not

rch.w-s of the Government. The Secretary of State will keep a registery thereof, and, upon application in proper cases, issue certificates of such record in the enstomary form of cer-

men seemed to cross the Ohio river, into Indians, at Brandenburgh. With the highest cuthusiann and joy, they replied, because dians, at Brandenburgh. With the highest cuthusisem and joy, they replied, because every man felt that they would make those people feel and know sonething of the war, as felt by the people in the South. We felt cure, they said, that Wolford would be ordered to Louisville or Cincinnati to cross, or that be would not dare to cross after us with his two theusand men, knowing that we had over three thousand. They did not then know that Generals Hobson and Shackleford had joined Wolford at Springfield and Lebanon, with about 1,300 more men and a section of sitiliery. Generals Hobson and Shackleford, although Wolford had brought into the chase over two thousand men, and they but 1,300 ver two thousand men, and they but 1.300 the ranked him of course, and Hobson, the ranking efficer, took command. They are both brave, skillful, energetic officers, and it is no detraction from them to say as these ebel efficers did, that Wolford was the man

They had met him in Lebanon, Tonnessee; e had pressed them out of Kentacky, the inter belore, and they only now dreaded hat his pursuing columns would force them to abandon the objects they had in view. To their great surprise and perplexity, they soon found that he was pushing hard after them with sugmented numbers, and hence they with sugmented numbers. hat his pursuing columns would for had to avoid all forces in their front lest thoy should be caught between fires, and they pressed torward day and night to escape the "Wolves," as they expressed it, so close upon their trail. For twelve days and nights they heir pursuers, but nothing cound divert the latter from the pursuit. The rebels had a last crossed into Ohio, and, as the darkness and a council of war summoned. All the commanding efficers gathered very soon, and the opinious of all demanded to see if any plan could be adopted to escape the dugers twhird them, and if not, to do something that would cover the enterprise with a closing glory at last. One proposed wreaking ven-geance upon the Queen city, and by the light of its burning runs to coupe, if possible, to the other shore of the Ohio. Another and

upon my mind by these abolition stacks upon the gallant Colonal. First, a f-w miles from the city may be seen over three thousand weary, desperant men, lying by their horses, read read with the and sweet, with

or his freedom and equality, at least.

KIRKWOOD. Washington, March 25.
The President to-day dismissed Col. Wolford, of Kentucky, from the United States service for sentiments expressed at a recent sword presentation in Kentucky.

the great rebellion. It is to be regretted. if such a demonstration is really to be made, that it should have been postponed until the present moment when its only effect must be to precipitate as into fresh and most damperous complications. The presence of a ficet of four or ten French frigates off the mouth of the Rio Gunde, of which fact the Government is advised by telegraph this morning, has a large significance in connection with this question. ton with this question.

The friends of the quicksilver company exects a reliminary decision in the case some

umerous changes are being made in sub-A cotton buyer named Charles Se

A party of one hundred and fifty deserters on a robel regiment and three hundred men ent in jursuit of the latter, overtook the erner and joined them in flight. Part of them not doubt for a moment that all the them have already arrived at Brownsyllle.

aimed for them. Cocoaine, so famous for the ir: Kalliston, a fragrant water for the skin: brimel, an exquirite perfume; and Borett's Cologne, which is superior to much that s marked Farina, are all more or less known mong our city friends. To these may be added Burnett's Oriental Tooth-wash, which has received the sanction and patronage of

eminent dental and medical men. At the

present high rates of exchange there are good

casons why few foreign preparations should

e used when such excellent substitutes can

be procured at home. Burnett & Co. also

manufacture a variety of flavoring extracts

Maguiro's Compound Extract Bonne

Plant.

HEGREAT FAME WHICH THIS MEDICINE basacquired toth here and throughout the Ar-

If you desire to be cured of your cough

Maguire's Coloring Restorative.

or any fulneously complaint, secure Allen Lung Baleam. It is the remedy that cures. mar24 dok.w1.

Beautifies the hair and keeps it from falling off,

Prepared and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, sonthwest orner of Securit and Olive streets, St. Louis, Mo. Price, 21 per bottle. m23 deod3m&w2m

A REMEDY FOR PILES.—It is a blessing

to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this truly troublesome disease.
Mr. J. l'. Hazarde, of 164 Second street, Cin-

and J. P. Hazarda, of lot Second street, on-cinnati, takes areat pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Ram-cdy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of

this splendid preparation. It is manufactuat No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, ()

For throat diseases and concha nae

MARRIED.

Reparted this life, March —, in the — of her age lis, Eliza Tominson, relict of the late Dr. J. a cuilineon, long to be remembered as an eminent

In forvier, to l'ane, on the 21st lest., Sam EL H.

COMMERCIAL.

We quote at follows: BANK NOTE LIST.

16 dis. 1

fo dis.

Bk. of Ten-

Alcohol-Thece was a very nucleating market

ning the week, and prices are higher than just lury. We quote at \$1.74 for 75 and 21.51 for 93

r expert. We quote at 23 Oky 50 for common to

BUTTER-There was a fair demand for the article

mmou to good at 2'(d2sc, and prime to choice roll a

D raw x - Market steady at (15, Barn - The market raises steady at \$13 for che that st, wason, and \$16 for stack measure. Bare Hors and Condains - Market remains quiet.

que te bale repeat 7's dec for machine, and 6 2. W

26thle, hemp twine at 250 Mec, hatting twine at 28c, d balling twine at 15015 c.

Bassing-There is little doing in this article, and

BEANS-There is a fair demand, and prices steady at

BROOMS-Common saleable at \$2 507275, fancy at \$2

@3, and extra Shaker at \$3 5m@3 75 @ d meo. Cherse—There was a fair dem and during the week,

rve, 111 @15 for Hamburg, and 15@1 & for English

ad the market is steady at 11011 be for Wast

ices remain nucleanged. Light sales male at 14@

or hand-made, Manilla rope at 23-250; hemp re

'2c, as to quality

ged with a fair doman I from the

DATTING-Supply tight. Sales at 3/2 )c.

The man bet for green apply remains no.

60 dis.

80 dis.

live pur c m. U. b. Notes.

olic we:

red this life on Sundiver ung the 13th March

of Albermarie connly, in view of Charlottesville

m 22 cod3&w1

Chicago Tribs

m22 eod3& w1

which possess great purity and strength.

Sold by Druggists.

caves to-moriow. The cars are running regularly from Nashville via Decatur Junction.
PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, March 26. Whereas, it has become necessary to define

the cases in which insurgent enemies are ea-titled to the benefits of the produmation of the President of the United States, which ity of the United States; and whereas, the amnesty therein proposed by the President was offered with reference to those objects alone; now, therefore, I. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United Santes, do hereby proclaim and declare that the said proclaim proclaim and declare that the said proclaims and declare that the said proclaims who, at the time they seek to obtain boushis thereby by taking the oath thereby prescribed in military naval, or civil courts, are in enstedy, or under bonds or parcle of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or person declared. States as prisoners of war, or persons de-tained for offences of any kind, either belore or after conviction, and that on the contrary it does apply only to those persons who being yet ut large, and who from any arrest or confinement, or duress shall vo e forward and take said oath with the outposs of setting peace, and establishing the national authority. Prisoner; excluded from the amnesty offered in the said proclamation may apply to the President for clemy has an other consideration. I do her declars and proclaim that the onth soribed in the aforesaid proclamation of 9th of December, 1363, may be taken and seribed before any commissioned officer, it, military, or naval, in the service of the it, matary, or haval, in the service of the chited States, or civil, military, or naval iteriu any State or Territory not in in-rection, who by the laws thereof may be alified for administering the cath. All iters who receives uch oath are hereby auorized to give certificales thereon to persons respectively by whom they are made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit the records of such onths at as early a day as may be convenient to the Department of State, there they will be depo i ed and remain in the

In testimony whereof. I have herenate act on testimony whereo, in have negative and and caused the seal to be efficient or as the city of Washington, this 26th day i March, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Ladependence of the United States, the light-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, March 26. New York, March 26.
The steamer Evening Star, from New Or-leans 19th, Havans 2tst, passed the Yazzo, Matzas, Cahtawba, and Ericsson in the Missisippi on the 13th. Part of Admiral Porter's leet appeared off Alexandria, Louisiana, and semanded its surrender, which was complied with without opposition.

The prisoners captured at Fort D.Rassey nave grived at New Orleans.

Gen. Banks would leave for the field on

On Monday the gunboat Kiver arrived from

saltimore. The gunbont Octorora, one of the articipants in the attack on Fort Poweil, rrived at New Orleans for repairs.

The army of Western Louisiana is moving. Gen. Lee's Federal cavalry advance had oc-copied New Iberia. Two of our guobats had crossed Berwick Bay and Grand Lake and ascended Grand Biver nearly to Batteaux La Rose, which they reconnoiteral. Before reaching Butteaux La Rose they came upon a rebel camp and opened fire. The reb-let an ord our graphests lacked the mea who

els ran, and our gunboats landed the men, who entire force.

Guerilles had made their appearance in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, and had several skirmishes with the 4th Wisconsia Monnted Lefantry, which resulted invariably in our favor. Several prisoners were taken.

avor. Several prisoners were taken.
Advices from Brownsville report no prosects of fighting. New roads and for fightions are being made. A fleet of nine French ared off the mouth of the Rio pected.

Particulars had been received of the caplure of Guedul Jara by the Liberal Mexican forces under Uragua. Twenty-four cannon and

namer Uragua. Twenty-bur cannon and seven hundred prisoners, French and renegrade Mexicans, were captured. The traitor birja is at San Luis, Potosi, with 3,000 men, expecting an attack. Puebh is said to be briefed by the Liberals, and most fall, the invaders baving no reinforcements that can ach there in time to aid the gar New York, March 23 The Tribune's Washington special sigs a reat number of ambulances have gone to the ront. An order has been issued allowing flicers and privates of the laveled corps fit a ractive duty to enterveteranguips.

The Hendo's Washington appeal says the the New York heavy artiflary is ordered to be for a configuration of the formal says the first series of the same and the same and the same and the same artiflary is ordered to the formal says the same and the same artiflary is ordered to the same artiflary in the same artiflary in the same artiflary is ordered to the same artiflary in the same artiflary in the same artiflary in the same artiflary is ordered to the same artiflary in the same artiflary in the same artiflary in the same artiflary is a same artiflary in the same artiflary

front as infantry. It numbers two thou-CAIRO, Murch 26. Reports were circulated here this morning that therebeleunder Forrest attacked Padacah Kentichy, jesterday, and burnet part of the lown; but, as the telegraphic communication wr; but, as the telegraphic communication as cutoff, no anthent conformation could be stained. The stramer latan, for Nashville, ing. and the Joseph Pearce, which passed two hours later, bring the iollowing account of the uffair: Forrest, with an estimated force of 5,000, captured the plans at 1.700 o'clock yesterday evening, and sacked and beautiful the city. Col. Hicks, communiting the cost, copied the fort below the city with the common men. The rebels made force ascout 800 men. The rebels made for

saults on the fort and were repulsed each Three of our gunboats up aned on the city ning its occupation by the euch, and mach which was burned, including the Marine allway, the steamer Arizona, and the what. Warine cat. About two or three hundred inhabi of the city moved across the river upon learning of the approach of the rebels. When the Pearce passed at 7 o'clock this morning the enemy bad left, and the people were returning to the city, and the fires were dying out. The amount of public and private property centured is relieved. repured is unknown at present, but is sup-resed to be large. Our loss was 12 killed and 40 wounded; 150 rebels are reported killed, among them Gen. Thompson. Twenty-five bouses around the fort were destroyed by our roops, they being need as a screen for the Sovernment g'orehouses were burged b enemy. Your reporter has gone to Padneah, and will furnish correct information as soon as possible. Washington, March 27.

There is the best authority for saying that to National banking association has yet been authorized to receive subscriptions on account of the National 10-40 loan. Letters are in preparation, lowever, and will be immediateforwarded to all National banking associations which have been qualified and designated as repositorics and financial agents, anthorizing them to act as agents in receiving subscriptions for the 10 40 loan. The con persation allowed is one-fourth of 1 per cut of which the cost of advertising and all other expenses of obtaining subscriptions must be defrayed.

Gov. Branlette and ex-Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, are still in Washington. Their business with the President is in reference to the draft. These who experience

Corron Yagus-In fair demand at 45@19@10c, the tler figure for 500.

Coal.—Market firm, selling at 35c, and 30c affoat for Pittsburg. Pomercy selling at 25c % bushel. There were fair receipts of Pittsburg: coal during the week. Cooperage—The demand for barrels and cooperage. I moderate, and we quote use follows: Flour barrels at 65c, whishey at \$1.75. do fron-houndat \$2.60, pork 11.60, balf barrels 3.75. to the drait. Those who profess to be well acquainted with that subject, confidently say that no difficulty is apprehended as to the execution of the drait under the amendatory lment in that State, and that all prope 60, helf barrels \$1 25, do iron-bound 32 0), ham leasures will be taken by the Gov to prevent military excesses or any contra-vention of the rights of citizens and, more-over, they assert that Kentucky will prompt-ly lorniab her full quota under the draft.

For several days pass our streets have been rees \$1.20, len-galion kegs \$1.60, do lron-bound in real 21, 10, 10, 2010 Regs \$1.00, do Fron-bound 11.3, five-gallon 96; do fron-bound \$1.0; Uarrel select 816 15 \$1,000, do staves \$20000 \$1.00. Prixt Fattir—There is annetive demand for peaches tod apples, nnd processor suchanged. Peaches are alreaded at 11@13.1c. Apples are selling at 5@ 'sc. more than ordinarily lively with the move-ments of troops of all kinds. Ecos-The market ruled sleady during the week. The following order was issued to-day.

READQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADA'T-GEN.'S OFFICE WASHINGTON, March 27, 1861. FIGUR-The elvance in gold during the week crealed a firmer feeling in the market although the sicd a firmer feeling in the market although the specime specime from \$3.245.75 as on yeslering, extra from \$6.36.55, extra limity from \$6.750 per bbl. There was a good demand for floor throughout the week, and the rec lipity river and railroad were heavy. Buckwheat flour feelling at per loubby.

Fraythers—There, is a fall demand and prices up. All furlonghed men of the 9th Army Corps will, at the expiration of their farloughs, rendezvons at Annapolis, Md. Department and other commanders will facilitate the execution of this order.

By command of Lieut, Gen. Grant.

(Signed) E. D. TUWNSEND, A. A. G. Frathens-There is a fall demand, and prices unlanged at 55c. PORTLAND, Me., March 27.

GPOLTRIES-The grovery market was very avoited to General McCullum Inspector of Ruifroads, on account of the news from New York. The teck possession vesterday in the name of the United States, all the unfinished locomotives of the Portland Cempany's Works. They were being constructed for the Grand Trunk Restructed. erv article, and its difficult to give accurate quotaore the market being unacttled N () he sugar

@30, B 1 ' N. ( , = 1108 9 - , 4 29 fr m Jos. BURNETT & Co.'s CHOICE PREPARAfeprer 45. Spin a . Gingar . R ( ons .- Most of our readers are doubtless familiar with the celebrated preparations of this Bio Coffee 39@40. is any The rece pla of grain do lag th w well-known frm. They are fully established slerale, and price are a shad lower. Wheat at s goods of a high order, and are indorsed by impetent judges as possessing the merit

red for their s'al , so test the mes was aca good r all d mad . r see l ou's al high

head of good sheep. Prices range from \$3 50 to \$7 to 0 he grees. Hous.—The receipts have been heavy and the prices

entinue firm. Prices range from \$6 to \$7 fo

-There was a fair demand during the week Hors-Remain steady, with a light deman lat 2

In a and Street-Firm. We quote pig from, hot last at 2" Al, cold blast at Feigles p r ton. Sheet from S. C. tie, C. C. 12e, Junista 12. Bar is n S. C. t, plough plates lic. Line and Cement-Market st-ig at 3 10 for time,

Ginseng-We mote nami slat \$106. Henr-The slemand is light, with very little off a

The marks t is firm at inlinrices Kentneky

thers. The mark t rules study, with a demis-

leat \$1 25@1 35 B ton. A good at

nd 82 75 While f r hydrant coment.

LEAD AND SHOT - Market firm; the stock is light e quote pig lead at 13c, bar loa l at 13 ac. Shot 33 emlock at \$30 300 britle at \$ 0 ast, harness d \$10 kirting at 47647, Calfickins at \$1 B. French # doz

t from \$1 - 70.

Luwers. - Tips stock is very light and yards ariy

mply. The market is firm and nachanged at the folbylng quotations;

We unote plg lead at 12' c, bar i ad at 14 . Sh t 21 3 ock at 30 0, brille at 51201, harness do 21240 skirting at 4: 17, Calferkins at 31 27, Frouch B doz en at from \$4-370. Lunser-The stock is very light and paris near

mply. The market is firm and unchanged at the folwing qu tatl nat Magazan-Advanced during the wask. No. 1 me do 311 7 12 25; No. 3 large 311 7% 15 10.
Mill Farn-The market remains muchange t. Bran

iddlings at \$3 % glon.
Name-Unchanged. We quote noile in lots of to I price being 37 0) for . 1, and corresponding rates

gaiet but firm at \$16 At 10. Coal and car , ils u chang dat 5 ac. Ben Inc; selling at 3 rkes ranging from 31 t 25, an or ling to quality. Potat s- Market dull and p icos steady, qu tab

Georgir, aged 22 years, eldest daughter of A. W. and Lief r plain and sugar caral hams. Canvasted ham

> ness of Streets. Potatous.—Market dull and prices steady, quotable t \$2 25602 50 for will term, and \$2 6562.75 for northern Powber-Sleady at \$930 pl keg.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. light during the week. We quote he vy sheetings a Money cary at the same rates. Gold has sleadily ad-

vanced during the week, opening the first day of the in'ly nucleanged, and we gar to as follows week al 61062 and Hosing to-day at 6705 . Flyene MANUFACTURED TORACCO-The market has been Goll is rapidly advancing. We quote money as 'sir during the w k. We qu to common to madi At 9 (# \$1 25 7 D. Tounessee ranging from 4 web to The market femains active a l prices amount to 1.379 against 1,523 the previous work, Sa' to-day 1.0 bhd; su follows; 9 at 1.3: 1.30, 17 at 5.4: 

cast week, and we have no material campo to note. Lat 32:0, I brigh lead grown in Hart ounty at 50 and REPORTED EXPERSELY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL BY MESSES, HUNT, MORION, & QUILLEY. PAR FUNDS. Salte-arices un him did'. The meket is fall and the dimand is qual to the supply.

Salte-We quote as follows: ntes; thto Lank totes, bouk of Sare of Indian

1 2561 Sepa-lug od request al 5

pper edvanced from & cent to I cent. We ann's DXXX. (8) " DXXX 6X11 1C. 4X20 IC. 4X20 IX. (ecke) treoting)

Stroling, 11 cz, 55@56-, copper pitts 45 per h. First quality, Nos. 21 to 27, at 10c per lb. Nos. 29 to 27 at 11 2 per 1b. mlintion, Nos. 25 to 26, at 200; genuine, Nos. 9 to 12, t 27c per D. LOUISVILLE SHOE MARKET.

Large pig 62c, omali pig 63c per m.

The market is frum with an upwarl tendency. The stock is jarge and more on hand new than ever was in the paimiest cay of southern trade. The demand s good, end the staple goods at prices below the pres at prices at the factories in the East

Tallow-Wege to the mark !

A WHISHEY-There has been a very fluctuating a threughout the wek, and the prices advanced so since our last report. Sales of inw to-day at 35c per

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. thelly Hones Stock Ma ket Douring & Brown. . LOUISVILLE, March 26, 1864.
The rec p.s., reles, and traces tions of his esection

ring the past week, ending to day at Sael House, to be surked b no ma' rial change. As a nucle d about as fast as they arrive . G v r buy

and extra fine, willo be green.

Cows and Calves—At from 20 to 300 s lead

Sharr There ope have been very heavy. Mr. B.

F. Ewing, of We him a county, Kr., and to Berreeford & Oo. 25 head, ave aging 1. 20 head at 37 d.

O Begress; also J. 26. Mitchell, of the ram county

Company from 8. 2 to 15 feet.

nu good, and \$7 50 to \$8 25 for extra fine }4 100 fts M - LES-The receipts are small and the domand good

rawed. Frices ran from \$125 to \$160 head. Honers. But few offered and the market dull at \$ > os in bin. TAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE SINCE OUR LAST

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Vinnam.

The caltle market has been very d. I dn- g the the sales made were from 6 5 to 7c. The qual y ofred was altogether of the best. The warnet loses red whattogether of the rest. The warms several mill, with a midderahe sit belower useful. Where no ful good demand, and prose are a shall better,—digurit of howers in miniat in lipitous.

(ATTIE - Sales feather and choice butch resumfat to; first-quarity at 1,26 or; fair to good 1,26 or; common and reagh 1,20,17,000 weight.

SHEET- (If good and ity me is" " New weight. H .e-W R-fatted heavy rn-fed 7 h .l sht hogs RECEIPTS DUR NG THE PL. WE.

FRICES CUBRENT OF W. G. BETTERT N. New Orleans, Mar b 1, 1 at.

\$10 20, shorts at \$00 32, shipstuffs at \$21, and

Provide No. - Market firm, but the demand is the

lork is "while at \$22 '0, prime mess at \$20 50, old

nd the deman ! is equal to the supply,

DET-GOODS IN NEW Y RK.

8 F 107 007 46 A 700, 200 pt CXLLY'S MONTELY TOBAGO CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEV ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

Collo Wes ern , ist marty is a not 100 200 200 2 and 3d realty 1 de 100 2 and 1 PURE SORGO SEED

A T P '0 per bushel (parkages ox 're for sale by BLYMIER, BATE, & DAY, Manofield, O. mantacturers of a sugar Lyaporator, and the tree Malla. Surgo Eorg Book sent free on application of the surge tree of the s

VERHORFF BROS., 100 Four th st.

all the soap-suds ou washing days be car

ranches, which were bent over and immersed

n it, elightly shaking them so that the insects night become well dosed. It kiled them in

moment, a considerable portion

every instance where care was taken; but

escaped. Two or three days' diligent work entirely removed the post from the plantation.

But there are instances where the branches

syringe must therefore be employed requir-ng a large smouth of liquid, but proving

this purpose; a garden-cugine or hydro-

in the hand. One may be made by a common

tinman, costing altogether not more than one dotlar. The end should be perforated with a

number of small beles, so as to dash a smart

shower on the under side of the leaves or to any part of the plant. Wherever this mode

has failed it has been owing to the weakness

other, and upon a day fixed by their leader were to assemble in Washington for the pur-

were to assemble in Washington for the pur-pose of making the seizure.

The President it is claimed could be easily

ized at a quiet hour at the White House, or

in going to or returning from clurch, or on some other faverable eccasion, and thrust in-to a carriage and driven off. The carriage was to be joined a few miles out of the city

by 25 or 30 armed men on horseback, it was

proposed to drive to Iudian Hun; 25 miles south of Washington on the Potomac, 2 or 3 relays of ficet horses being stationed on the way where a boat was to be waiting

cross the river and laud the captive a fer

miles couth of the Ocognon river, when would be easy to work their way with him through the fords by night into the rehel lines. To prevent pursuit, every bridge ba-tween Washington and— [Here the report gave out entirely.]

Western Lonisiana. His objective point is probably Alexandria. A fleet of Admiral Porter's guuboats has already started for that place. It is expected that rather formidable

Forks of defeuse will be encountered by the

ron-clads (one of which is the newly launch

Baton Rouge.

Geu. Grover's whole force has been ordered to concentrate at the latter place. It

believed some sort of au understanding ha

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Orleans will have 63 members.

hings have settled to their usual course.

fter deserters from the rebel army

coming within our lines are not to be com

have been released from Old Capitol prison and sent to Philadelphia and New York, Gen. Grant is expected on Wednesday next

emparied by his staff, who will remain in

hat the locomotive-manufacturers have res-ended cheerfully to the request of the author-

The Times Washington special save that

burg. The report that the enemy had eff-cted

who Valley does not confirm the rumor that

an enemy's force is marching on Barbours-ville. There is no positive indication that

are preparing in the neighborhood of Nev

river for a raid.

The Herald's New Orleans letter of the 17th

on the 9th. There was not an armed rebel

within sixty miles of Madisonviile, except a

Vicksbulg and Port Hudson, who are en-

about four bundred formerly rebel soldiers from Fort Delaware, who took the oath of allegiance and calisted. There have been no

desertions from it in the tace of the enemy. The cavelry merched one hundred and forty

few strapglers.

A number of robel coldiers, paroled at

Colonel Tevis, with the 31 Maryland

e for a large supply of locomotives.

NEW YORK, March 20.

siark) between the mouth of Red rive

NEW YORK, March 12.

caticu. - Country Gentleman.

annot be bent over or immer-ed in the sud

equally efficient if well used. It is not ne

ult cannot be applied to every corner

where the work was superficially perfor that is, by merely dipping them in and

Cattle. - Working oxen need to be in goo floch, or spring work will pull hard upon them. Cows coming in should be kept in wide stalls or loose boxes, well listered, fed on some roots f poss blc, and closely watched, and perhaps swisted, at calving. Vermin are apt to appear at this season, especially on young cattle. Use the card and brush freely, and apply nncuentum, mixed with four or five times its

epinc—a sure cure.

Cellors.—Remove banking np, ventilate, clean out cathage leaves and other rubbish, and whitewarh well. Foul cellurs induce dis-

on frost-cracked ground, on a still morn.

The thawing earth will cover it finely.

Frames.—Surface-drain any land not free of standing up n and in the soil. dead furrows in wheat fields; a shove may spoil wheat plants enough to yield a bushel. Examine the outlets of underdrains and the ground drained for indications of ob-

fences that have been lifted, and attend to all epairs, relaying stones in walls, etc. Replars with gates, and thus save much time. Grain Fields - R II winter crain, when dry ough, especially on soil much heaved best. Carefully remove sit and rubbis washed on during the winter, and draw off

manure hear, and in working over the litter coll cted in clearing up the yards and about the buildings. Breeding sows should have regular feeds of roots of some sort ; even a very law naw potatoes will have an excellent effect. oung if they are in good health, and at this an raw roots, sods of grass roots, or other Morses .- Bad roads and cold winds are ver-

torses. Give them good rubbing r labor, and blanket carefully, if exts of air. Feed in pr labor. Strong muscles come from the grain

Mamore. - Muck may be hauled, so long as of two cyils, and must decide whether haulcut manner on the frozen ground and elv plowed under, at which time othr lators will press and the bauling will be Itestures may be improved by entting the

chartrain, opposite New Orleans, has been evacuated. It was occupied by our forces under Gen. Grover on the 13th of January, and extensive fortifications thrown up on the land side. These works were left intact, but young growth of bushes browsed down, if they they add nothing to the strength of the place March, north of latitude 40. It is best for the rebula, as it is easily approached by water, and the object sought by occupying the place was to open communication with e ready for it—and on underdrained around, and that of a porous character, it is

otton f. asible. sa .- Lub off the growing spronts. Seteet early varieties for seed, and plant on very early ground, if the season he favorable. Positry —Give hens a chance to pick at the first grass, chick-weed, etc., that storts. It will excourage them greatly. Let not the high Seeds .- Try those on hand to son if all are

to frow. Secure new and valuable is. Good pants will never grow from Tools .- Renair broken implements, get du. ge-plough points or shares, cultivator and row seeth, whifile trees, ox rokes and bows, I ste like.—American Agriculturist.

Hard Cool Ashes,-Hard coal ashes for ure are much more valuable as an absorb-

will not be difficult for some of your read-will not be difficult for some of your readtry the experiment, as I have, and sat-hemselves. My bolief is, that all the and Trainage of all our cities should be ed, and thus, out of two evils, bring an exhaust ble good. I have no doubt but that the offlow a proceeding from the slaughtertra ized by the use of anthracite and ashee,

It will be found, upon mixing a moderate corrien of ashes with the contents of the privy, fice sive odor has entirely disappeared.

It is not expelled, as by the use of chlorides, not held in combination until by its use as a manure, the earth and ructs of plants liberate

peat, charcoal dust, and other like subreduces have the same power. But nothing is to cheap as hard coal ashes, which have gen-erally been covisiered only a nuisance.—1). Wilder, Jr.—New England Farmer.

Owinces from Cuttings. - Take off the age in au umn—gord one year shoots, autumn or very early next spring; if left ing they should be kept over in moist They grow best in compact, not a yeal. We succeed best from autumn mulch ng the carth with two inches of Clear herse manure, which not only protects from the cold of winner and the drouth of ramon r, but cariches the seil. Spring planting also needs mulching. In the absence of d be about citht or ten icches long, the er and cut off, so as not to project more tash an inch or two above the ground, which should be trodden compactly about them, expecially below. They may be planted in trenebes cut with a spade by a line, and the cuttings be about half an inch apart in the

The Most Profitable Variety of Potato.—At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, Mr. Carpenter gave his experience with Goodrich's potatoes. He said experience with Goodrich's potatoes. He said that he had cultivated all foar varieties, and he believed that the Cusco white, with good ralture, would yield 300 bushels to the acre. varieties in comperison with some of the the crop, and having his note-book with he could give the results. The ground, ning, and culture were the same in.
The rate per acre of the yield was:

The last four are Goodrich's Mr. Williams thought that the Cases sur-passed all other varieties of potato in the abunance of its yield, and though in quality i

cavalry, arrived yesterday from Madisonville.
They bed sconted from Madisonville through
rearly all the country between the Tangipato
and Pearl rivers. The 9th and 10th battalious price in the Newark market. Louisiana cavalry were driven from the ton in France -We trans. Chappala river, and one of them captured es was also some blood-hounds with which they had been bunting conscripts. Thirty regroes were captured by the rebels from a plantation near Fort Pike, and were retaken "The trial of the culture of cotton has been

made with a veritable success in Camorgue, in the lands of the Chatean of Avignon, the most vast of the domains of the territory of Arles.

Among the b'lls of cotton gathered some have
the long s aple and others the short. The eswhich our arms and our mall scale and in the op'n sir, has perfectly succeeded. At the end of November the plants were yet covered with a great number of holls which continued to ripen, though very slowly. Those gathered in August, September, and October were very well matured."

The will be removed for the september of the state of transportation. The sentiment of the propie was unmistaked union. A portion of the 31 Maryland consists of the state of transportation and the sentiment of the propie was unmistaked union. ay, made on a small scale and in the op'n sir, has perfectly succeeded. At the end of November the p'ants were yet covered with a

city of New York.

Exports of California .- The Alta Calfor min, of San Francisco, ears the exports of the productions of the State, during the past three years, may be classified as follows:

Destroying Aph des -Our readers are awara

that we place but little reliance on any remedy for destroying meets short of killing them at Wholesale destruction is desirable it can be performed, and it is more particularly applicable to the removal of aphides from truit trees and ornamental shrubbery. la some cases very strong tobacco-water has answered the purpose; in others a solution of whale oil soap has proved enccessful. Prob bly a mixture of the two would accomplish los'red object in any case. As whale oil is not always at hand we have found com- 23.651.

n soap sud- general'y prove cilicient. Oa Washiverroy, March 20 The effective military interest of the l'usta-tates are shown by data at the War D part what to be 200,000 more than there were this year several thousand young fruit trees were hickly infested with aphides; we directed that Parties from the upper Shenandoah Velley, saved, and as little diluted as practicable, so se to give it its full strength. It was carried slorg in pasts, and held under the stems and

erort that all farloughed rebel soldiers have en called back to join their regiments in prison at Ballimore made an attempt.

sliding ont feet foremost on the when he was observed by the guard, who hede chase, and after shooting at the fugilive aptured him. The other prisoners heard the poit of the gun and made no attempt to The National Speech-making Society, which neets in the hall of the House every Saturday

o read speeches to empty benches, came to a spliting end last Saturday. A crazy man aprepriately closed the exercises as the House ojourned by mounting the clerk's desk and eclaiming a poem about God and Liberty, be Constitution, Union, and Spirit of '76. A fuller and more correct statement of the ading provisions of the new revenue hill be

Two of the committee are said to be op-Two of the committee are said to be op-pered to a high tax on corn. One of them is said to be obstinate in his faith that a tax of 50 cents per gallon on whiskey will produce more revenue than a tax of a dollar. The taxes imposed in the bill prepared at the Treasury Department on tobacco and whiskey A Washington letter to the Tribune gives the following account of a plau submitted by Col. Margrare to the rebel War Department in November, 250 picked men were to go North and take quarters in Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore and Alexandria, 50 msy go into the Ways and Means Committee reduced, but will not probably go into the the House reduced. It is intimeted that a charge of 10 cents on refined patroleum has

> on to the above. ed, such as letters of patent, deeds for canver.

Grant will take command in person of the Army of the Potomac. NEW ORLEANS, March 12.
There is great activity in military matters MEMPHIS March 18 Gen. Hurlburt made a speech to the city council last night, giving them to understand that if they did not clean the city, and take Gen. Banks is on the eve of departing for measures to improve its sanitary condition, he would stop their collection of taxes and do the work himself.

CHATTANOOGA, March 20. The railroad is completed to Ringgold. A A number of prominent officers visited the ont and found all quiet.

yet re-enlisting as veterans. SIR Joun's BUN, March 20. be Gilmore's men, made a raid into Bath, a

Soon after it was known that the rebels had dashed into Beth, Gen. Sigel ordered a force of cavalry in pursuit, with orders to attack them wherever they found them. The latest information here is that the pursuing force vertook them, and succeeded in taking some

rackel advance was anticipated yesterday, and marching orders were issued to usarly all our commands. However, after all had been packed and everything was in readiness for a move, the order was countermanded, and things have cettled in the countermanded.

Kentucky.
Mejor-General Gordon Granger is not sick
In New York, as reported, but is in command
of the 4th army corpe, with his headquarters
at Loudon, Tenn., and in excellent health. New York, Marca 21.
The Wilmington Journal of the 1st says
Wilmington is full of Yankee spies and incerdiaries. Two fires occurred on the 28th

ran Reception Committee and received a cor-dial welcome by the citizens generally. Nearly 2,000 new recruits from different States, passed through here during the same in other words, to enable arrange, to use property waiting for legal process.

Washington care and a subject to the subject to

mitted to prison, if they prove to be bounfided esserters, but will be dismissed on taking the oath of allegiance, and farnished with transportation or some employment on the various fortifications. Within a week past more than three bundred or four hundred have been released from Old Carriella. strong, has also gone South. Special Despatch to the Louisville Jour CHATTANOOGA, March 21.

Railroad while en route. The surcity of Lorses delayed the expedicion. He says Morgan will be unable to mount his command. It lies opposite Decatur.

Descripts from Longsheet's army say that Weshington.

ALBANY, March 19.

The Canal Board have adopted a report in favor of cularging the Eric and Oswego Canals. The plau is to widen there causly and enlarge the locks so as to admit large waggets. e is moving to join Lee without doubt The enemy is not pressing us vigorously in

cont.
General Elliott went North this morning.
Colonel R. H. G. Minty commands Colonel
Long's brigade of cavalry during his absence.
Colonel Minty goes to the front to-morrow. Forty descriers just came in from Cleveland. They bring no news of importance

oath as prisouers of war or paroled prisoners, in order to secure their release, by hereby de-clared valid and binding against the parties ackingt the parties making the same, and their any circuit or district court having inris

a crossing at Rescon Ford is not correct,
The 1st Michigan veteran cavalry, 1,500
Etnorg, wertto the front on Saturday. Twelve
decreters, from the 10th Louisians, have
arrived within our lines. Within three days and other places of confinement for political or any other alleged offences against the Gov-rnment, and who have not been tried or con-victed in any civil court, and the causes of the they had got hold of the President's procla-lamation, distributed in Gen. Kilpatrick's errest and imprisonment, and also whether our persons have been banished to the rebel tates without a trial. A debate arising on The Herald's West Virginia desputch of the 9th says that all is quiet in the Shenandosh Valley. The latest information from Kau-

spercepriated for transportation shall be de ted to carrying civilians to their ho would to carrying civilians to their homes, and mentioned in the connection that he had een informed that voters were sent to Penn-plyanis at the public expense. He wanted to stop such perversion of money.

Mr. Stevens excitedly demanded his authorand mentioned in the conne

be Leld responsible.

Mr. Harris, of Marylaud, advocated the ameudment, believing that money had been thus spent. He could believe this of an administration which had sent boats into Mary-

WASHINGTON, March 21. The Secretary of War in a communication esponds to a Scaste resolution, which says but no orders concerning elections were ever issued from his office. He eucloses a letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General, who reports that he has given no orders to provost parshals in Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, r Miccouri, about elections in those States; ept a despatch of October 18th, to Pro-cet Marshal Jeffries, at Baltimore, as follows: Direct your provost marshals to give their aid in carrying ont Gen. Schenck's order for pre-cerving the purity of elections at the poils in Descriters come luto our lines at an avorage

of from six to eight a day.
Lientenaut-General Graut is soon expected to review the army.

New York, March 21. The broker convicted last week of defraud-ng recruits, was to-day released under the mbras corpus and bailed by Judge Barnard.

General Hoys has issued orders against any een wearing the army uniform unless cuti The l'ost's special states that the tax bill will be reported to the Ilouse this week.

General Humphreys was exemined to-day by the committee on the conduct of the war relative to the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg battles.
Wm. Hunter, auditor of the custom-house, is under arrest for alleged frauds.

From the New York Herald, March 12.1 WASHINGTON, March 21. THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. Smith will accompany General Grant i

GENERAL MCCLULLAN FOR PRESIDENT. is approaching compaign with the Potomacompy, but precisely in what capacity is not moven. Mailtery men think the reorganiza-MONSTER MASS MEETING IN FAVOR OF nion of the army must take a couple of weeks.
Military men believe the rebels to he concentrating cavalry at Charlottesville with a OVERWHELMING DEMONSTRATION AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE. icw to a rail up the Shenandonh Valley. THE DEMOCRACY, MCCLELLAN, AND LIBERTY THE UNION AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE

"HURBAH FOR THE MAN WE LOVE." SPEECHES OF HON. AMOS KENDALL AN LIEUT, GOV. B. T. JACOB, OF KENTUCKY. A monster mass meeting was held at the

Cooper lustitute last evening for the purpose of placing General George B. McClellan's name for uext President before the people of the country. The large hall of the Institute the country. The large hall of the Institute was jammed, neither sitting nor standing room being left almost simultaneously with room being left almost simultaneously with the opening of the doors. The rush to the interior was as irresistible as McClellan's claims to the Presidency in the minds of his legion of friends, and they could not be more carnest in securing seats for themselves than they are auxious to secure the occu-pacy of the White House for their favorite parcy of the white House for their favorite for the next four years. The immediate or-gan zation of the meeting became a necessity, in view of the immense gathering that filled the hell, and considerably before the hour fixed a large company of gentlemen came upon the platform and filled all the seats. The athusises of the vest assemblage was break-g forth from time to time as some popular ader appeared, but the enthusiasm oally seched its culminating point on the justant when a curtain which draped the rear of the platform was withdrawn and exhibited a percent of the favorite General. A spon-taneous burst of applause greeted the act, and cheer after cheer went up for McClellau and Little Mac, which was sustained with undi-ninished power and force of lung for several minutes. At the back of the portrait, effected, it is learned correctly that Ger

arteening across the centre arch, was a mag-nificent flag, on either side of which were draped the city and State flags.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. R. F. Stevens, Secretary of the McClellan Com-mittee, who proposed as chairman the Hou. The appointment was ratified by loud Mr. Stevens nominated Hon. Amas Ken dall as presiding officer, which was ratified

retching across the centre arch, was a mag

tinctively inspired respect, on assuming the chair said:

My Fellow Citizens: I stand before you as the representative of the Jackson age and Jackson politics. I only wish that the old chief were here that I might stand by him here as I have done in days long gone by. [Hear, hear.] Many may think it strange that a man so old as I am, whose political life has ended, who has every comfort about him, should ngain embark upon the stormy sea of politics. What, you may ask, has sea of politics. sea of politics. What, you may ask, has brought me here? What has brought me in the presence of this immense assemblage? I answer, the deplorable condition of my country. [Applause.] If there is nothing in that which can infuse life into political parties, then our country in a horeless condition. hen our country is in a hopeless condition Why, fellow-citizens, if the old chief whom I was my bonor and pleasure to serve in the government could by possibility rise from the grave, the condition of his beloved country

than that of last summer, it is equally lufanery are coming up from various quarere, and in a few weeks we shall have in ou cont an army not at all inferior so that which onficated us last season. CUMBERLAND GAP. March 22

ng, bringing in seven prisoners, tour hors ong been a terror to the Union citizens here New York, March 22.

New York, March 22.

A letter from Japan in the Tribune, reports the turning of thirty thousand houses and two hundred and fifty warehouses in the city of Oseaca, with a loss of from 500 to 1,000 lives. The fire letter three days. lives. The fire lasted three days. WASHINGTON, March 22. House, - Mr. Elliott, from the Committee ou Commerce, reported a bill which passed, au-thenizing the Secretary of Treasury to stipalato for a release from attachment of other proess of property claimed by the United States in other words, to enable the government to arrange, to use property it wants without

WASHINGTON, March 22. An unusually large number of bidders were present to-day to hid for furnishing flour to the Commissery Department. Offices were made for 26,600 barrels, the bids ranging from \$7.00 to \$8.30, and 37,000 barrels were taken prices ranging from \$7 60 to \$7 73. Only

o. 2 flour was accepted.
The Washington City Council has appointtion franchise.

as, while attempting to run the blockade of Sewanne river, was runushore. To present falling into our hands she was burned, rerew and some fifty-five baies of cotton were saved by our boats.

A bill, passed by the Senate to-day, provides for the coinage of one cent and two cent pieces, weighing forty-eight and ulaety-six grains respectively, and composed of ninety-five per cent of copper and five per cent of tin or zinc.

Leaid a nickel cent could not now miles a day; but without a word of explantice, without any order to the conduct of the war. Ciclian's progress by day, he replied "six miles a day;" but without a word of explantice, without saying that he presented his march, because he thought that he

Weys and Means will report in a bill to increase the whisky tax to eighty cents per pallon after the first of January, and one del'ar after the first of January next; all It was determined by the House to-day to devote every session after the morning house to Winter Davis sreconstruction bill, so soon posed of.

the expedition has met with the greatest suc-

The Herald's Army of the Potomac de-arch of the 22d reports the capture of thireen of Mosby's guerillas.

The Hersid's Western Virginia special says Gen. Averill is now considered out of dauger.

placed in condition for active co-operation with the Army of the Potomac. Hancock has already returned to his command. The Richmond Eramiuer, of the 17th, says that an engine has passed over that portion of the World has a letter from Huntsville Alabama, of the 15 h, which states that Gen. Emith, who commanded the recent cavalry aid in Mississippl, says he has ob-aidcd positive and reliable information that Vice President Stephens of the rebel Confed enacy is hostile to the present policy of the nfederates, and has written to lich that he will not resume the Presidency of the Senate until the recently adopted conscription law is repealed, he regarding its passage a vi-olation of the plighted faith of the Confedericy.
The Herald has a letter from Balize, dated

February 29, which states that the case of the American schooner Joseph L. Gerrety, captured by retels on her way from Matamoras to New York, and afterwards abandoned by her captors at Balize, has been settled without international difficulty. The Gerre'y has been given up to the United States Consul by the British authorities, and by him handed over to Captain Davis and the underwriters.

Secretary Chase has decided to put the 5-40 loan into market at once, and the preparation of the bonds has commenced. The issue of two years five per cent coupon Treasury uotes will be discoutinued, and notes bearing the same interest, payable at maturity without her captiers at Balley, has been settled with-out international difficulty. The Gerre'y has been given up to the United States Consul by the Britch authorities, and by him handed over to Captain Davis and the underwriters. ame interest, payable at maturity without outport, be issued instead. Compon notes ill be returned as fast 23 received into the Treasury.
Col. Lewis P. Parsous has been assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Western River Transfortation. Headquarters a; St.

SPEECH OF HON. R. T. JACOB, OF KENTUCKY. Hon. R. T. Jacob, Lientenant-Governor of

President, we ought to give him fealty as such. [Applause.] We told them to wait. We said let Mr. Lincoln and his administration commit an overt act, and we will remonstrate against it as American citizens, and keep on remonstrating, in every consideration and legal manner, to prevent any and keep on remonstrating, in every consi-tutional and legal manner, to prevent any violation of the Constitution. If that fails, if usurpation is too great for us; if it presses too hard on the liberties of the people; if their rights are trampled upon; if danger threatens the m-then unfurl the flag of the country— appeal to the people North, East, South and West—call all the people around you, and fight for your government and constitution. fight for your government and constitution. Kentucky had been maligued for acting as a mediator, buthe considered her course then was an act of which she might well be prond. the asked that they might compromise on the

would bring him up. We have seen for many years past the scenes approaching which now have deinged our country in blood. Two actions—one South and another North—have been for years past tugging at the extremities of this Union. If the old chief could rise from his grave, with the arms and strength of an ancharged, he would seize the one and tell it to "Stand there," and to the other "Stand ere; conse this fraternal strife-this sheddi of blood." [Applaise.] He would say to them both, the constitution which Washington and bis complations gave you is the best govern-ment you can hope icr in any event; submitto he slaves in Kentneky with ment you can hope ler in any event; submit to the Censtitution and laws of your country, North as well as South; let the North mind her own business. ["Good" and applause.] Let the men of the North mind their own husi-ness, and let the men of the South submit to the Censtitution and the laws. [Renewed cheers.] But, gentlemen, these factions have become military; the faction South, unfer the direction of Jett Davis, and the faction North, under the direction of Abstract Liveston. nder the direction of Abraham Lincoln— bisess — havo brought the two ends of the nion in collision with each other, and has chion in collision with each other, and what drowned our country almost in blood. What drowned our country want? Undoubtedly there describe country want? Undoubtedly there that entertain various opiuione. Some are called War Democrata, some Peace Democrata, and some Conservatives, and I would fain hope there are many Republicans who regret that they have aided entting the present Incumbents in office in patting the present incumocates to con-What we want is the union of all men of con-servative principles—all men who wish thi screative principles—all men who wish this strife to cease, who wish the Union restored, and wish it done in the kindest manner in which it possibly can be done—not that the enders in rebellion should not be subjected to the punishment which the laws inflict upon doing their duty with mercy, and that the innocent should not be punished with the guilty. [Oheera,] Gentlemen, I have not tho physical ability to make along speech. The theme is a great one. Others will succeed me who are m tent to discuss it than I am. I shall content myself, therefore, with a brief explanation of history, interest, with order expination of the conduct of our government toward tho leader of the Army of the Potomae. All of you, I presume, have read Gen. McGiellau's Report. [Voices—"Wo have."] You have Soo, i presime, have read Gen. significantly for the war; you have seen his plans of the war; you have seen how conservative his principles were; you have seen how he took the raw material placed in his bands and moulded it into one of the most magnificent amies which have trod the earth. You have seen him in command of this army, arranging his plaus of attack upon Richmond. All those plans, you know, in their origin and in their progress were approved by all the military authorities in Washington. He was promised the aid of 35,000 or 40,000 men from Can McDowell's division; and in full military authorities of the military authorities of the military authorities of the military authorities of the military authorities are military authorities and all the military authorities are military and the military authorities and an armount of the military authorities and an armount of the military authorities and armount of the military authorities are military and armount of the military armount of the militar len. M'cDowel.'s division; and in full expects tion of that promised aid General Mc commenced his merch toward Richmon Let them not destroy the temple of liberty in which are preserved our sacred rights; and when rext November comes swear as American cilizers to have the government as it was; that the Union and Constitution must be maintained at all hazards—the body and soul, the life and essence of American liberty.

step. Gen. Burnside told the President that McClellan could do more with the army than anybody else. Mr. Kenball concluded his anybody else. Mr. Readshi concluded his remarks amid applanes.

The rong of "McClellan and the Urion" was then sung, the sasemblage vociferously cheering all the allusions to Gen. McClellan, after which the band played "Hail Columtiments, you will be successful with your ticket, and no mistake. Then victory will perchapen your eagles. And now, in order The Secretary then read the names of the Vice President and Secretaries.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read to know exactly where you stand, I put the question: All in favor of George B. McClellan as our next President, in opposition to the world, the flesh, and the devil combined, say nd put to the meeting and adopted with acflimmerse cheering 1 WHEREAS, A fratricidal war, originating in

a diregard of the maxims and warning of our fathers, is desolating the land and threat-ening the permenent disruption of our Fed-eral Union; and whereas, the present adensi Union; and whereas, the present administration by their fatal policy in the conduct of the war, by their infringement upon State and individual rights, by a general suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and substituting military for civil courts, and, above all, by employing the army to suppress the freedem of elections and forcing governments of minorities upon the proclassic the A song, entitled write given for General McClellan, and amid waving of flags—called a McClellan Union flag raising—the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The immense gathering then quietly disments of minorities upon the people of the States, has not only protracted the war in-definitely, blinging upon the country inter-minable taxation and financial rute, but has created general alarm for the integrity of the

> At the residence of the bride's father, at Gratiot's Grove, Wisconsin, March IS, 1884, by Esy. Mr. Tasker, Br. Len. G. Henndon, of Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Apple E. Laman. (n the 17th inst., by the Rev. William Holman, Mr. P. M. Gear and Mrs. Arna Linda C. Hall, both of At Evansville, Indiana, on Tu sday morning, the 5th fust, by Rev. A. Fellows, at the resulence of the tride's faither, Mr. Charles M. Tursson and Miss-gare S. Glovez, eldest daughter of John F. Glover, Equ. On the 22d inst., of the realdouce of the bride's father, in Shelby coun y Ky., by Elder T.4M. Regist Lapt. I. N. Jenneos, 6th Ky. Vol. Iuf'ty., and blice Anse E. Nash.

Br. JOSHUA B. FLINT, al bla residence in this city, in the 19th March, 1564, et 15 minutes before seven Colock A. M. o'clock A. m. Dicd, at his residence, in the city of Louisville, on Saturday evening, March 19th, 185t, of six o'clock, of chroni: diatribuen, Captain Albert G. Wastball, agod fifty-cight years and eleven months. On Saimday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. MARY SPENSE, in the 93d year of her age. Sinday morning, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. Shrador, 705 First street, Charlie H., first and only that of laptain Charles W. and Lottle Lyman, ego-tre months. WASHINGTON, March 22.
The following is a statement exhibiting the pactas of the several States under the call for 20,000 men, dated March 14, 1864, with all received deducted from or deficiences added thereto, excepting the enlistments of veteran volunteers, up to March 1, 1864:

Mainel, angle 4,721, number to be ored. WASHINGTON, March 22.

Msine's quota 4,721, number to be cred-Msine's quota 4,721, number to be credited none, deficiencies to be charged 1 220, balance to be furnished 6,641; New Hampshire's quota 22,588, credit one hundred and sixty, deficiencies uone, balance 2,328; Massachnsetts' quota 10,632, deficiencies 9 953, balance 20,592; Vermour's quota 2,309, credit 2,130, deficiency none, balance 170; Rhode Is'and's quota 3,168, credit 594, deficiency none, balance 2,574; New York's quota 33,794, credit and deficiency not yet computed, balance 59,230; New Jersey's quota 6,704, credit uone, deficiency 9,540, balance 14,234; Pennsylvania's quota 26,302, credit and ennsylvania's quota 26 302. deficiency none, not computed, ballanc 74,127; Delaware's quota 595, credit none, deficiency 691, balance 1,676; Mary leud's quota 4,317, credit none, deficience 17,411, balance 21,728; Western Virginia 2,651 credit none, deficience credit none, deficiency 1,129, District of Columbia: 1,702 5,101; District of Columbia: 1,793; credit none, deficiency 3,171, balance 4,855; Onlo: 20,595, credit none, deficiency 18,628, oalance 39,223; Indiana: 13,008, credit 9,930, deficiency none, balance 3,000; Illinois: 18,524, credit 30,960; Michigan: 7,821, credit 634, deficiency none, balance 7,178; Wisconsin: 7,441 balance 1,744. dencioncy uone, relatice (1.18; Wisconsin; 7,941, balance 15,402; Minnesota; 2,100, balance 5,437; lowa: 5,439, credit none, deficiency 6,701, balance 13,140; Missouri; 3,935, credit none, deficiency 4,962, balance 8,887; Keniusky: 5,787, credit none, deficiency 9,633, balance 5,472; Kausas; 1,409, credit none, deficiency 9,633, iciency 1,118, ba sace 2,587 NEW YORK, March 23.

The Raleigh Progress announces that Gen. J. H. Hill assumes command at Charleston, and that Beauregard goes to the Soutawest.
The Savanuah Republican of the 34th hasa
rumer that the Yankees were landing in considerable force on the previous evening at Darieu. PITTSBURG, March 23.

The iron manufacturers held a meeting to-day and advanced the prices of iron, all sizes, ten dollars per tou. Nails remain unchanged. The reason for the advance is the heavy advance in labor and material.

taining nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Saxual Organa in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Belf-Abuse, its Deployable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Anthor's Plan of Treatment-the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases precied. A truthful advisor to the married and those contemplating man riage who entertain doubts of their physical co ion. Sent tree of postage to any address on of 25 cents, in stamps or postal corrency, by address lug Dr. LA CEGUX, No. 31 Maiden Lana, Albany N. Y. Cares treated by mail as before, leaded division

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM This is the mess delightful and extraordinary arti-cle ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly sallu texture of ravishing beany, hoparting the marble purity of youth and the dietingue appearance so inviting in the city belie of fashon. It removes tan, freckies, pimples, and roughness n the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transpareat, and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actreses and Opera Sing-ers. It is what every last should have. Sold every-DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,

oto coddewsm GENERAL AGENTS,

S. T.-1860.--X.

Ac., deserve to snifer if they will not try the cele-PLANTATION BITTERS.

healthy, geatle stimmant is required, They partly, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy oppotite,

They are an antidots to change of water and diet. They are an antidots to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours, They strengthen the system and anliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent levers. They perify the breath and acidity of the stoon such They cure Dyspopsia end Conslipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbas,
They cure Liver Complaint and Mervous Hesdache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great rectorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, winter , roots and herie, all preserved in per .. . I have given the Plantation Bitters to

M . . . The Plantation Bitters bave cured me ci ver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business. H. B. Kinostav, Gleveland, O."

Rov. W. H. WAGGONER. He . Then will send me two bolties more thy Piantstion Biliers. My wife has been greatly benefited by their www. Thy friend, Asa Grants,

Pulludelphia, Pa. " . . I have been a great sufferer from dyspensis, and had to abandon preaching. .

Pinnistion Bitters have cured me.

Mev. J. S. Carnons

Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily acreasing with the guess of our house. BPEIA, CHADWICE, & Co., Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. U." ko. &o. &o. Ko. &c. Buch are one in thousands of certificates daily received. They are immensely beneficial to weak persons and delicate femoles.

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THE FAMOUS NEW Metropolitan WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL COG-WHEEL CLOTHES-WRINGER.



Great Rejoicing Over the Downfall of the old Buck-breaking, Wrist-straining, and Clothes destroying Process
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The Horrors of Wash-day Turned into a Day of I'leasant Amusement and Health-ful Exercise!

DY THE NELP OF THE NEW WASHER AND Wringer, (Johns see mure perfectly cleaused, as wein, no buttons of half the time, labor and deep saved, can wash anything, from a Lace Collar to shick Turkry or Eag Parpet. Belling may be discarded with. These Machines stand on their owneris. None need buy before testing them. Quite a number heve them in mee in this city, of whom we fill mostion the following:
Charles Tilden, Benker, T. T. Shuw, D. P. Apish, W. C. Hilles Banker, T. T. Shuw, D. P. Apish, W. C. Hilles Banker, T. T. Shuw, D. P. W. B. Issnitton, J. M. Stoker, and J. A. Miller.
The Propeletors of the following Hotens: United lates, tragban flouse, St. Nicholas, St. Charles, citige House. And by R. Lynch, Journal office; Gestra Harey, Hughes, & Co., and J. H. Bowman, semecrat office.

At the store of H. W. Wilk's, Jr., Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisvide, Ky, m^4 dlaw&w \$75 A MONTH!-1 WANT TO HIBE AGENTS OF STATE OF S Important to Furniture Man-WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING, AND keep contantly on hand, alarge assortment of Bedstead Fastenius of the late t improved patterns, which we are selling as low as ony Eastern manufacturer.

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CEEAM TARTAR-1,500 lbs pure Gream Tartar for rale by R. B. ROBINSON & CO. R. B. BUBINSON & CO. DICARB. SODA-150 ksgs Blearb. Soda, best Sug distlaw R. A. RORINSON & CO. B lish, for sale by
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Persons of 'sedentary nables troubles with weak-ces, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appe-lle, distress after cating, torpid liver, construction,

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> nlar books, countain of thems, a territory given. Nend for circular of thems, a dress EDWD. F. HOVKY, Gen. Act., dress 13 Spruce street, New York. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. CELEBRATED FEMALE

pared from a prescription of Sir J. Cla D., Physician has raordinary to the Qu This well known medicine is no imposition, but a are and exta remedy for Femalo Difficulties and Ob-tructions from any came whatever; and although a cowarful remedy, they contain nothing hurtiul to the

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It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring
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a "TREATISE ON SEMINAL WEAKNESS."
(Md, young, marked, end single will been some-bing of importance by persuing this work.
Ladies will size learn your litting to their advantage
y personing "The Confidential Child." opt of ten conte end one red Samp. Address d21 ddw2m\* 19B. A. LAWINTAIN. Beston, Mars. W. H. WEBB,

WEBB, COOKE, & CO., Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS 426 Main st., bet. Fou th & Fifth, Louisville, Ky. WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A VERY Wellarge and well-selected stock of Staple and Fancy ORY GOODS, NOTIONS, So., Sc., all antirely now and well asyorted, end adapted to the Tennessee and Entstely trade, which we invite dealers to avanise before buying class where, as we are determined to sell as lower at the lossest. None but dealers need apply, as

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FAIRBANKS'S SCALES, LILLIE'S F. AND B. PROOF SAFES, We buy Old Metals, such as Iron, Copper, and Braze, or which we pay the market price. fe22 Mond Thursman im \$60 A MONTH! - I want Agents at 800 month, expenses paid, to sell my Bertietta Pencila, Oriental Burners and 13 other new, unclui, and

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JAUNDICE Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEY! her will cuse the above diseases in ninety-mine comes out of a hundred.

De you want something to strongthen you Do you want a good apporter? Do you want to build up your constitution

Do you want a brisk and vigorous footing? If you do, use Hoofand's German Bitters.

From Ben. J. Memorn Brown, D. D., Ritter of the Europhypedia of Beitgions Knowledge. Although not disposed to haror or resommend Pa-ta Heddelines in seneral, through distrust of their reddents and effects, I yet know of ac sufficient sons why a man may not testify to the benefits he loves threeff to hare received from any simple

Particular Notice. d'alife and steath.
For from who device and will have a Liquor Bitter,

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REWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

See that the signature of "C, M. JACKSON" is on the WEAFFER of each bottle.

OR HALF DOZ. FOR \$4 00. do not be put off by any of the integlesting propera-

tions that may be offered in its place, but send to un, and we will forward, securely packed, by express,

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JONES & EVANS.

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For sale by Druggists and Designs in every town

It will be remembered that the southern oundary of France is further north than the

Products ofand return of the recent expedition up the Ouchita river, fired one hundred and fifty rounds, had one man killed, and was struck by several shots without damage.
The Ninth and Fifty-third Indiana re-enlisted veterans arrived, en route for home on ...... \$47,473,516 \$48,773,560 \$63,299,210 Eighty-four rebel prisoners, taken by Sher-

man's expedition, arrived from Vicksbirg.

Memphis cotton market dull. Prices unchanged. Receipts by wagons 500 bales, shipments north 500.

Forrest is reported to be organizing for a movement to West Tenuessee. He has observed the price of the state o sined a large number of horses and is mounting his infantry.

Columbus, O., March 20.

Mejor Starr, chief mustering officer, reports that 640 new recentle were mustered in from Ohio during the past week, making a total number since the first of last November of

Lee's army.
The prisoners confined in the military unde a hole two feet square through a wal

for the Committee on Ways and Means is, thet tobacco is taxed 25 per cent advalorem in leaf, and 40 cents s pound manufactured. Petroleum 5 cents per gallou on ernde, and 10 cents on refined and distilled. Spirits a dol-

eru already raised by the sub-committee in Addition to the above.

A very large increase of revenue is sought to be made by the new bill by doubling the price of stamps on notes, bonds, etc., and taxing instruments of forms not heretofore reaching instruments of forms not heretofore reaching. erce, personal property, copies of instruments of documents read in courtexecutions, and pro-cesses from Justices' Courts, etc., on which there is no tax whatever. Malt beer is taxed I 50 per bairel, excepting lager.
Prisoners from Richmond assert that the

resoners from Kichmond assert that the rebels have already secretly executed a num-ber of officers attached to the colored regi-ments. Several have disappeared mysteri-ously from Libby, it is said.

It is now stated by authority that General

Lee's cavalry left this city a week Their destination is supposed to be Eighty rebel cavalry made a dash over Tay-or's Ridge yesterday, and carried off Union nizers. No other rebel movements. Enstering officers say large numbers are Madisonville, a small town on Lake Pont-

village of Morgan county, West Virginia, and succeeded in capturing Mr. Bristol, a West Virginla State Senator, and Mr. Whest, a member of the West Virginia House of Dele-

ten entered into between Gens. Banks and ceele, by which Western Lonisiana and othern Arkeness are to be cleared of rebel of them prisoners.

Cincinnati, March 21. An order has been issued by Gen. Banks to A despatch to the Commercial, dated Straw-berry Piaine, March 18, says the rebels are at Bull's Gap lu large force, probably tweuty thrussed. Reports of their having sent away acid an election for delegates to a Constitu-ioual Convention on the 6th. The Conven-tion meets in New Orleans on the 6th of April. There are to be 150 delegates chosen most of their artillery and wagous by the railroad, and mounted men on all their draught horses, confirmed the general belief that they intended to make a sudden movement into basis, as per census of 1860. New The Star says: From parties who arrived note from the front to-day we learn that a

Firing was heard all along our line yester-cay, but it is supposed to be merely artillery practice. This morning, however, firing was heard in the direction of Dumfries, and it sounded as shough some skirmishing was St. Louis, March 21. Sr. Louis, March 21.

Right or ten regiments of re-culisted vetarans from Miscouri and other Northwestern

States arrived or passed through here the past
week, all of which were feasted by the Vete-The Star also says it understands that the retel authorities have signified their inten-tion to give up the remains of Col. Dahlgren, and it is expected they will shortly arrive at

CHATTANOGG, March 21.

A large number of prizoners and refugees were brought and came into Ringgold. A beerter saye that Morgan's cavalry was expected to etert on a raid into Kentucky, intending to cut the Nashville and Chattanoga.

A statement that the Government has seized or threatened to seize certain locomotive steps at the North, is unfounded. We fram that the locomotive-manufacturers have res-The Times Washington special says that the excitement about a raid by Sanart has subsided. A detachment of the enemy crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, on Wednesday night, and the following day, Col. Ryan, of the 18th Penal Luia cavalry, captured twenty of them. On Friday morning a detachment of the enemy crossed at Mortou's Ford and drove in the 7th Michigan pickets, but we subsequently remised and Washington, March 21. Mr. Dumont, of Indiana introduced a bill noviding that all bonds, obligations, or un-crtakings, whether sended or unsealed, hereofore made or to be made to secure the love pickets; but we subsequently repulsed and forced them to recross the siver. The 21 corps discharged all their pieces on Saturday forencon. Perhaps this may account for the

securities and the penalties to be enforced in other indications of rebel demonstrations, not proper to state at this time. Stuart is massing a large cavalry force at Charlottville, where he has three brigades, and two at Frederickson Judicistry.

Mr. Eldridge offered a resolution calling on the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of State to furnish the names of all persons arrested and held as prisoners in forts

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Kerner, of New York, offered an amendment providing that none of the money

tailing to give which the gentleman must and to steal negroes.

Mr. Kelly, of Fennsylvania, deniod, as had Mr. Seeven, that voters were sent home at Government expense, and charged that Jadge Woodward had expressed the opinion that if there was to be a division the dividing line should be north of Pennsylvania. The army appropriation bill passed nearly

Jersey city has voted \$100,000 for recruiting

, this would bring them probably into Ma The Treasury Department is reported to be orsidering the policy of issning checks for our to New York merchants at lower rates an market figures for gold. Cairo, March 21.
Admirs! Porter left for Red river last Sa roay with 40 gunboats and transports. The rang and Little Robel, Union gunboats, are the mouth of Red river. Firing was nead that direction at Natchez on Monday. Guerrillas have warned the planters in certification of the desired of the control o n localities along the Mississippi river, that hey will not be allowed to raise crops with

The 6th lowa, veteraus, arrived en route for ome ou furlough.
The 17th New York infantry arrived from clow to-day, on route home.

Adjutant General Thomas is stationing roots, mostly colored, at the principal points long the lower river to protect plantations

eie. It is understood that Vea'che's divis.on here has something to do with the conmplated military movement from this int, about which, however, nothing definite known. The remainder of Veatche's divisicu reaches here soon. WASHINGTON, March 22. Gen. Grant will be here in the morning.

Thursday he reviews the entire Army of e Potomac. In the reorganization about to

rals Hancock, Sedgwick, and Warren wil e retained as corps commanders, and tha en. Meade retains his present position, Gen Grant exercising supervisory control of the entire army.
The House Judiciary Committee have unanimously authorized its chairman to re-port the following, and ask for its adoption by the House: A joint resolution submitting to Legislatures of the several States a proposition amend the Constitution of the States by adding article 12, rection 1—Stavery being incompatible with a free Government, is forever prohibited in the United States, and involuntary servitude shall be permitted only as punishment for crime.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to entered the torrections section of this ext.

ree the foregoing section of this act by ap The House Military Committee considered at length to-day the question of reimbursing States for calling out the militia, but came to no conclusion. The amount involved in this natter is several million dollars, and it wi neet with considerable opposition in both Gen. Graut has directed that recruiting for

The House Judiciary Committee to day deded to dismiss the impeachment case of cen adduced to sustain the charges preferred a purcuance of an extract request of Admira arragut, the Navy Department has ordered to the charge of the charges of the charges the charge of the charges of the charges of the charges as the charge of the charges of reted monitor Onondaga to be prepared for service in the Gulf immediately. The ships will proceed to sea this week. Orders have been issued for the monitors Cauonicus, Tecumech, and Sassacus to follow immediately. There is no doubt of the fact, that Lee is delivered in the control of the fact, that Lee is a control of the fact, that Lee is the control of the fact, that Lee is the control of the fact, that the control of the fact, that Lee is the control of the fact, the control of the fact ily receiving accessions to his army, and preparing for an early opening of the approaching campaign. His cavalry is being recreasized, and although a smaller organiza-

Lienteuant-Colouel Davis, of the 11th Ten-cesses cavelry, who was severely wounded not taken prisoner by the enemy on the 224 f February, has since escaped and reasbed our lines safe. He was treated very inhu-mently while in their hands.

Two companies of the filst Indiana in securing up the Virginia road, came upon some pickets of the enemy. One wounded another, and they returned to camp last evenwe cons, grus, pistols, &c. Among the pris-percra were the rotorious Green and Estler, rebel guides and bush whackers, who have

ed a committee to protest against the passage by Congress of a Senato bill amendatory of the registry law, and providing that every male citizen, without regard to color, who shall have been a resident one year before an election, thall be allowed to exorcise the elec-NEW YORK, March, 22. The Herald's Key West letter reports that

commenced lismerch toward Richmond. The speaker proceeded at length to recount the listory of the Army of the Potomae at that were saved by our boats.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Frank Blair will soon resign his seat in Congress, with a view to reappointment as a billy processed or the congress, with a view to reappointment as the commenced hismerch toward Richmond. The speaker proceeded at length to recount the history of the Army of the Potomae at that juncture of the Army of the Potomae at that into was in danger the authorities of the congress, with a view to respond the commenced hismerch toward Richmond. The speaker proceeded at length to recount the history of the Army of the Potomae at that into was in danger the authorities of the corresponding to the configuration of the Configuration.

Commenced hismerch toward Richmond. The speaker proceeded at length to recount the history of the Army of the Potomae at that into was in danger the authorities of the corresponding to the configuration of the Other at the process of the grant of the Potomae at that into was in danger the authorities of the corresponding to the process of the grant of the grant of the process of the grant of the grant of the grant of the process of the grant of the process of the grant of the process of the grant of the grant of the grant of the grant o

be manufactured for a cent.

Bills enabling Colorado and Nevada Territories to become States have been sigued by the President.

It is understood that the Committee on Ways and Means will report in a bill to increase the whisky tax to eighty cents per increase the whisky tax to eighty cents per form. See the whisky tax to eighty cents per forms of Lanuary, and one

NEW YORK, March 25. The Herald's Fortress Mouroe letter reports that un expedition under General Graham has ger e to clear out a nest of guerillas in Mathews and Gloucester counties. So far as heard from

WASSINGTON, March 22. The World's special says preparations for the projected expeditions of Generals Burn-side and Hancock will be directed to cause by Gen. Grant, and both commands will be States and the liberty of their citizens, threatened to be swallowed up in a fanation despotsm, the worst of all governments; and whereas, the country has no guarantee tor the speedy and successful termination of the war under the Imbecile and changeable nausgement of the present administration through eny other means than by a change of men at the coming Presidential election;

> man in whose wisdom, integrity, and firm-cess the country may rely with hope for a eedy suppression of the rebellion, the cessa-m of bloodshed, and the maintenance of the uleu which our fathers bequeathed to usnently ht nim to be the description of our country; and we hold it to be the paramount duty of all patriotic citizens and organizations to abandon all disturbing questions and rally around him as the destined tions and rally around him as the destined preserver of our constitutional liberties. [Ro-newed enthusiasm and cries of "Bravo"] The resolutions were adopted with great

ellow-citizens, of whatever political organi-catious, to unite with us in one concerted ef-

fort to place at the head of our governm

Kentucky, then proceeded to address the meeting. After a very warm reception has address this meeting. He had been absent for eighteen mouths on the battle field of the country, and he felt it impossible to re-sist the invitation, where he thought he might he able to do some good. In 1830, when the political sky seemed clear, Daniel Webster de-clared that the Union was in danger. Many

thought it was intended for a splendid speech out in short time all saw the prescience of the but in short time all saw the prescience of the stateman. Shortly after came the Jefferson celebration. When General Jackson was called upon for a toath, he gave: "The Federal Union—it must be preserved." [Cheers] At that time an attempt was made to destroy the Union, when the tartiff question put that down. Then the President declared marriaght and the active and the president declared marriaght and the same and the president declared marriaght and the same and the sa unerringly and truly, as it appeared, that the next attempt to destroy the Union would be on the question of slavery, because that ques-tion went meaner to the hearts of the whole American people than any other—a question full of evil in the future. So it was in 1836—after miserable abolitionists [groups and hisses. iew miserable abolitionists [grouns and hisses.]
The speaker recuming: The difference between
Roman peese and American geese is in this—
that the Roman geese hissed to save the State; he American goese hiss to destroy it. About that time Calbonn introduced a serie lutious, which Clay and Crittenden declared were but intended to create agitation through-out the country. Afterwards, in 1847, in a secret letter, Calhoun acknowledged that his esolutions were intended for agitation. Thus we see two miserable factions-secessi we see two miserable factions—saccessionis's and rebolitioniats—have been working hand in hand for a common purpose—the destruction of the Frderal Government and the Federal Constitution. So, from 1830 to 1850, they worked hand in hand until the Southern constitution. spirators, thinking they had fired sufficiently the Southern heart, divided the Democratic

ine Southern heart, divided the Democratic party—divided it for the purpose of electing a sectional President, by means of whom they could destroy the government and the best institutions of the country. So after this Mr. Lincoln was elected—elected in a constitutional way — President of the United States. [Cheers and cries of "Hear, bear."] But then South Carolina went out, and other States followed. Then it was that my State (Kentncky) had to take a position. She remonstrated against going out of the Union, and called upon the other States to pause, because we deny the right of a State to go out. We deny it as an impossibility; we deny it because the government is indestructible. [Applause.] We asked the Southern States to wait; that Mr. Lincoln had been elected constitutionally, and heing BPEECH OF THE PERSIDENT.
Mr. Kendall, whose venerable presence in-Crittenden resolutions, and, when this was rejected had sent 60,000 of her sons to fight for the Union and the Constitution—[great cherring]—but not to crush out the constitutional rights of the South. For this they were called copperheads and enemies of thei country. When Fremont issued his proclamaticu of freedom, the Legislature of Ken-tucky asked the President what he would do. lle telegraphed back to them "Kentucky need notfear." Fremout was removed; but to-day hey were carrying out his policy, by taking groups]—and the war was being carried on for rapine, vengeance, and plunder. "If the negro goes down incidentally in this war let im go. [Great applause.] All he cared for was the sacred Constitution and the Unio

was the eacred Constitution and the Union.
Intit the present administration violated it, he was for resisting them. ["Good," and cheets. A voice—["Look out for New York State when you are ready."] He expected to look out for all the States. [Cheers.] They said McClellan was a copperhead, reminding him of a humorous friend in Kentucky, who said—"They call me a competent and sellshin of a humorous friend in Kentucky, who said—"They call me a copperhead, and call McClellan a copperhead. He came very near being an anacouda at Antietam." [Cluers and laughter.] What were the rights and duties of American citizens in this crisis—the most formilablothe conutry ever saw? They should increase tenestly, not factionally—upholding the administration in subduing the rebellion—but at the same time upholding the Constitution as the life and soul of the Union. [A voice—"That is it," and cheers.] It was said to be a military necessity that they should not criticize the administration, and Mr. Sewald had even hived that there might be a not criticize the animistration, and Mr. Sew-aid had even hinted that there might be a similar necessity for perpetuating them in the sent of government. [Laughter, grouns, and hisses.] Were they to be called copperheads for who were willing to give up their life's blood for the protection of the Union and the consti-tution, to be seared by the men who, with rockets lat from corrupting sources, hissed at them and said the Administration must be supported, right or wrong? [A voice—"No, we will show you rest November."] He locked forward hopefully to next November, when the people from every part of the country would come up and maintain their rights at the ballot-boxes, and then and there elect Grorge E. McClellan [Three cheers] If that was done the war would be at an end and the retellion crushed. Then the voice of the people of the South would crush the Southern leaders who had deceived them, as the Government had deceived the people of the North. The future of the world was involved in the consequences of the world was involved in the consequences of their action now. It they failed their liberties would go down, the flug would be trampled nucler foot, the country become auarchized and the home of dampatism—no more the land of freedom, but the home of one dark, relentless despotism, through all ime to come. There would be no use in s "That's a lact." Aid the powers that bein all the rights they have as your servants; but do not let them have the power to destroy or everthrow the institutions of the country.

[Applause.] I say to you, that if the policy marked out by McCleilau, read here this evening, should become the policy of the Government all the States in revolt, wherever there were men who took ground against secession. were men who took ground against secession, they would come np strong and powerful and zealons in support of the government. Imagine an army led by George is McGiellan, or a General of his policy, coming into the State of Texas or Leuisians, the people would flock to him, and he would bring those States again into the Union. [Cheers.] And I say if General McClellan be the candidate of the people, as I take it for granted he is to be [a voice—"He is the man"], and in connection with him you have such a man as Governor Campbell, or some other Governor like him, some true man, representing conservative sentiments, you will be successful with your

Gen. A. B. Norton, of Texas, followed in an exercisely interesting speech, which was fin queutly interrupted by loud applaus. We regret that we cannot find room for it.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the iturns for the max welve,
wessu g, the audience joining in the chorus
with great effect, after which three cheers

MARRIED.

DIED. On the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. T. H. Fonng, Major LaAC SANDON, Advl Paymaster, U. S. A., In the 26th year of his ago. His remains will so taken to Bulislo, N. Y. for luterment.

five mouths.

On the morning of the leth last, et the residence of her grandfaller John Barryman, Esq., in Woodford county, Ky., Faxar, eller Bungher of Robert Monigonery Jr., in the 6th pear of her ags. dto On Sanday, the 20th last, at the residence of Capt. Aird Roblius, near-decide, Henry county, Ky., Mr. David Watalas, luthe 88th year of his age. Bosert Ropes Relieved, Faq., who departed this in Columbia, Me., on the 21 instant, was born to Richmond, Ky., in the year loll.

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hysiciory. If w to control the act and pro-recease of off-pring with absolute certainty in the possibility of failure, and wilbout me reclanical means or contrivances. #5 Po

Southern Bank of Kentucky,

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By order of the Board.

G. W. NOETON, Pres't.

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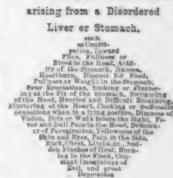
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